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THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Mass.

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1946

ISSUED IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 2 OF CHAPTER 69
OF THE GENERAL LAWS

PART I

(VOLUME 110)

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DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

JULIUS H. WARREN, Commissioner of Education

Members of the Board

Ex Officio The Commissioner of Education, Chairman

Term Expires
1945. John J. Walsh, 1 Court Street, Boston
1946. Mrs. Flora Lane, 27 Goldthwait Road, Worcester
1947. Alexander Brin, 231 Causeway Street, Boston
1947. Bancroft Beatley, Simmons College, Boston
1948. Grace Agnes Burton, 8 Hartland Street, Worcester
1948. Walter F. Downey, English High School, Boston
Alfred Ellis, Jr., 351 Tremont Street, Boston*

BOARD OF COLLEGIATE AUTHORITY

Ex Officio The Commissioner of Education, Chairman

DANIEL H. SHAY, Agent

Term Expires
1945. Catherine A. Byrne, 144 Washington Road, Springfield
1946. Mrs. Flora Lane, 27 Goldthwait Road, Worcester
1946. John J. Walsh, 1 Court Street, Boston
1946. Guy M. Winslow, Lasell Junior College, Newton
1947. Bancroft Beatley, Simmons College, Boston
1947. Alexander Brin, 231 Causeway Street, Boston
1947. Claude M. Fuess, Phillips Academy, Andover
1947. Rev. J.R.N. Maxwell, S.J., Holy Cross College, Worcester
1948. Grace Agnes Burton, 8 Hartland Street, Worcester
1948. Walter F. Downey, English High School, Boston

MASSACHUSETTS BOARD FOR THE PROMOTION OF OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

Ex Officio Julius H. Warren, Commissioner of Education, Chairman
Ex Officio J. Paul Doyle, Commissioner of Correction
Ex Officio James T. Moriarty, Commissioner of Labor and Industries
Ex Officio Patrick A. Tompkins, Commissioner of Public Welfare

* - Representing Labor on State Board for Vocational Education (C. 531, Acts of 1941).

Term Expires:
1946. Daniel J. Coggin, 23 Garner Road, Dorchester
1947. Harry H. Kerr, 333 Highland Avenue, Wollaston
1947. Helen M. Voorhees, Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley
1947. Mary H. Tolman, 548 Boylston Street, Boston
1947. Thomas H. Anderson, 66 Bedford Road, Woburn

Warren B. Sawyer, Agent and Supervisor of Guidance and Placement
George H. Varney, Business Agent

DIVISION OF ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION AND STATE TEACHERS COLLEGES

PATRICK J. SULLIVAN, Director

SUPERVISORS

Alice B. Beal, Supervisor of Elementary Education
Philip S. Coburn, Supervisor of Special Schools and Classes
Ralph H. Colson, Assistant Supervisor of Physical Education*
Ina M. Curley, Supervisor of Safety Education
Raymond A. FitzGerald, Supervisor of Research, Statistics and School Law
Aaron B. Handy, Co-ordinator, Veterans' Education
Daniel J. Kelly, Supervisor of Physical Education
A. Russell Mack, Supervisor of Secondary Education
Martin McDonald Driscoll, Supervisor of Music
Thomas A. Phelan, Supervisor of Teacher Placement

PRESIDENTS OF STATE TEACHERS COLLEGES AND THE MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL OF ART

John J. Kelly, Bridgewater
William J. Sanders, Fitchburg
Martin F. O'Connor, Frostburg
, Hyannis**
James Dugan, Lowell
Grover C. Bowman, North Adams
Edward A. Sullivan, Salem
Edward J. Scanlon, Westfield
Clinton E. Carpenter, Worcester
Gordon L. Reynolds, Massachusetts School of Art, Boston

DIVISION OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

H. MONCRIEF STRATTON, Director

Robert O. Small, Associate Director
Daniel H. May, Assistant Director

SUPERVISORS

Subdivision of Supervision

* - On military leave of absence.

** - Operation temporarily suspended.

John G. Glavin, Field of Agricultural Schools and Departments
Leslie J. Hutting, Assistant, Field of Industrial School for Boys
Frank L. Allen, Field of Vocational Art Education in Industry and Business
Caroline H. Wilson, Assistant, Fields of Industrial Schools, Household Arts Schools and Departments, and Continuation Schools for Girls and Women
Clara L. Welch, Assistant, Field of Household Arts Schools and Departments
Harold E. Shapiro, Field of Distributive Occupations Education

Subdivision of Teacher-Training

H. Lawrence Gratton, Director, Teacher-Training
James A. Taft, Field of Agricultural Schools and Departments (Resident, 203 Stockbridge Hall, Massachusetts State College, Amherst)
Charles F. Oliver, Part-time Assistant, Field of Agricultural Schools and Departments (Resident, 219 Stockbridge Hall, Massachusetts State College, Amherst)
Thomas L. Flynn, Field of Industrial Schools for Boys and Men
John F. Shea, Supervisor, Field of Industrial Schools for Boys
William J. McConnell, Assistant, Field of Industrial Schools for Boys and Men
John I. Lunk, Assistant, Field of General Vocational and Continuation Schools for Boys
Anna A. Kloss, Fields of Industrial Schools, Household Arts Schools and Departments, and Continuation Schools for Girls and Women
Martha T. Vernon, Assistant, Field of Household Arts Schools and Departments
Ina Lambard, Assistant, Field of Household Arts (Resident, Farmingham State Teachers College)

Subdivision of Occupational Information, Vocational Counseling, Survey and Placement

Joseph A. Bedard, Field of Occupational Information and Vocational Counseling*
Robert F. Nolan, Field of Survey and Placement

Subdivision of Administration

Carl E. Herrick, All Fields Benjamin F. Cone, Assistant

Subdivision of Private Trade Schools

John P. Westral, Supervisor

* - Substitute for supervisor on military leave.

DIVISION OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

HERBERT A. DALLAS, Director

Edward D. Gallahan, Supervisor
Anthony A. Rosso, Supervisor
Louis M. Tracy, Supervisor*
Charles A. Campbell, Assistant
John J. Cummings, Jr., Assistant
Thomas F. Donnellan, Assistant
Esther L. Fruthoff, Assistant
N. Marion King, Assistant
William E. King, Assistant
Katherine Mastarnio, Assistant
George L. O'Brien, Assistant
Stephen L. Sadler, Assistant
Joseph H. Sanderson, Assistant
Wendell J. White, Assistant
Mrs. Dorothy A. Oates, Supervisor of Physical Restoration
Robert C. Cochrane, M.D., Medical Consultant

DIVISION OF UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

E. EVERETT CLARK, Director

Supervisors

Ellen Fitzpatrick, Supervisor in Education
Helen E. Garrity, Supervisor of Class Organization
Mary L. Guyton, Supervisor of Adult Civic Education
Otto Kiesslling, Supervisor in Education
John F. McGrail, Supervisor in Education
John E. Burns, Assistant Supervisor in Education
Ursula K. Sonny, Field Agent in the Connecticut Valley

DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND AMERICANIZATION

Members of Advisory Board

Term Expires
1947. Mrs. Eva Whiting White, Boston, Chairman
1946. Bronislaw A. Jozierski, Cambridge
1946. Marcino Gomez, New Bedford
1947. Miss Agnes E. Frohock, Somerville
1948. Graziano N. Longarini, Medford
1948. Wilfred J. Poirier, Fall River

Alice W. O'Connor, Supervisor of Social Service
Patrick J. Hurley, District Immigration Agent (Fall River)
Joseph A. Donovan, District Immigration Agent (Lawrence)
William F. Kelleher, District Immigration Agent (Worcester)
John A. Holmes, District Immigration Agent (Springfield)

* - Substitute for Supervisor on Military Leave.

DIVISION OF THE BLIND

ARTHUR F. SULLIVAN, Director

Advisory Board

Term Expires	
1946.	Thomas J. Morrison, Springfield
1947.	Gwendolyn S. Fried, Newtonville
1948.	Robert H. Hallowell, Dedham
1949.	Elwood Erskine, Worcester
1950.	Anne G. Fiberg, Woburn

MEMBERS OF STAFF

Elena Cavolani Benotti, Relief
Edith H. Ervin, Employment
Ethel H. Fredrick, Relief
Janet L. Garton, Medical Social Worker
Francis D. Lorenzi, Relief
Helen E. Jordera, Work for Children
Frances Lekin, Histories and Records
Theodore C. Lentz, Census
Mary Lyons McAuliffe, Employment
Helen F. O'Leary, Accountant
Joseph E. Phelps, Relief
Gertrude H. Sullivan, Relief
Paul J. Trainor, Worker with the Blind*
Fred V. Walsh, Relief
Louise C. Wright, Employment

Blind Handicraft Shop: 73 Newbury Street, Boston
Florence E. Cummings, Manager

Workshops: 26 Lansdowne Street, Cambridge
Thomas Maher, Manager
415 Second Street, Fall River
Joseph Dennis, Manager
323 Middlesex Street, Lowell
Albert Gagnon, Manager
36 Eagle Street, Pittsfield
Irvin F. Bossi, Manager
33 Highland Street, Worcester
Edward Curran, Manager

Woolson House Industries: 40 Inman Street, Cambridge
Catherine Keenan, Manager

* - Substitute for worker on military leave.

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DIVISION OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Board of Commissioners

Term Expires
1947. Stacy B. Southworth, Brookline, Chairman
1945. Mrs. Douglas Horton, Wellesley
1948. Richard J. Sullivan, Lawrence
1949. Mrs. Edward F. Parker, Waltham
1950. Rt. Rev. John A. Buller, Cambridge

Catherine H. Yerxa, Library Adviser
V. Genevieve Delaclair, General Secretary

TRADE MUSEUM BOARD

CLAYTON L. LENT, Secretary

Members of the Board

Ex Officio Julius E. Warren, Commissioner of Education

Term Expires
1945. Mildred B. Jones, Springfield
1946. Harry Dudley, Fall River

MASSACHUSETTS STATE COLLEGE, AMHERST

HUGH P. BAKER, President

Trustees

Ex Officio His Excellency Maurice J. Tobin
Ex Officio Julius E. Warren, Commissioner of Education
Ex Officio Frederick H. Cole, Commissioner of Agriculture
Ex Officio Hugh P. Baker, President of the College

Term Expires
1946. David J. Malcolm, Charlemont
1946. Clifford C. Hubbard, Mansfield
1947. Harry Dunlap Brown, Dillerica
1947. John W. Knight, Greenfield
1948. Joseph W. Bartlett, Norton
1948. Philip F. Whitmore, Sunderland
1949. Frank L. Boyden, Deerfield
1949. Richard Saltonstall, Dorchester
1950. Ernest Loftyer, Wellesley
1950. Alden C. Brett, Belmont
1951. Leonard Carmichael, Medford
1951. Mrs. Elizabeth L. Mallamm, Cambridge
1952. Mrs. Joseph Dunn Leach, Walpole
1952. Ralph P. Baker, West Newton

Officers of the Trustees

His Excellency Maurice J. Tobin, President
Joseph W. Bartlett, Chairman
James V. Burns, Secretary, Ashburt
Robert D. Hurley, Treasurer, Ashburt

BRADFORD DURFEE TEXTILE SCHOOL, FALL RIVER

LESLIE B. CARGER, Principal

Trustees

Ex Officio His Honor, Alexander C. Murray, Mayor
Ex Officio Julius E. Warren, Commissioner of Education
Ex Officio William S. Lynch, Superintendent of Schools

Term Expires	
1948.	John S. Brayton, President, Fall River
1949.	Raymond F. Norton, Fall River
1947.	James Tansey, Vice-President, Fall River
1949.	Edward F. Doolan, Clerk, Fall River
1948.	Lawrence Anderson, Fall River
1948.	Earth Darrell, Attleboro
1948.	Odilon Dumont, Fall River
1948.	F. Lincoln Dunlap, Fall River
1947.	John A. Grandfield, Somerset
1947.	Willard H. Holmes, Fall River
1947.	Norman F. Thompson, Fall River
1947.	Hallman F. Walsh, Fall River
1948.	Mrs. Francis J. Connors, Fall River
1948.	Joseph F. Gilligan, Fall River
1948.	Antonio M. Pires, Fall River

LOWELL TEXTILE INSTITUTE, LOWELL

CHARLES H. RAMIN, President

Trustees

Ex Officio His Honor Bombay F. Ravari, Mayor
Ex Officio Julius E. Warren, Commissioner of Education

Term Expires

1943.	J. Emile Lemire, Lowell
1944.	Harold E. Clayton, Chelmsford
1945.	Albert J. Gilet, Lowell
1946.	Harold T. Godfrey, North Andover
1946.	Louis O. Hayes, Brookline
1946.	Walter B. French, Lowell
1947.	John E. Griffin, Lowell
1947.	Byron A. Pearson, Worcester
1947.	Harold W. Leitch, Andover
1947.	Francis F. Walker, Winthrop
1947.	Melville Vaughn, North Andover
1948.	Frank W. Gainey, Lawrence
1948.	Stephen R. Gleason, Chelmsford
1948.	Lorenzo Pizzanelli, Brookline
1948.	Philip L. Sennell, Lowell

NEW BEDFORD TEXTILE SCHOOL, NEW BEDFORD

GEORGE WALKER, Principal

MAUD L. CLARK, Treasurer

Trustees

Ex Officio His Honor Arthur E. Harrison, Mayor
Ex Officio Julius A. Warren, Commissioner of Education
Ex Officio Edward T.H. Butler, Superintendent of Schools

Term Expires

1945.	Joseph Dawson, Jr., New Bedford
1945.	Gustave Lamarche, New Bedford
1946.	Raymond R. Bailey, Stoughton
1946.	Rev. Samuel Ross, New Bedford
1946.	James H. Sullivan, New Bedford
1947.	William H. Bergman, New Bedford
1947.	Walter H. Paige, New Bedford
1947.	John Magee, New Bedford
1947.	Frederick Robinson, New Bedford
1947.	William A. Thompson, New Bedford
1948.	James Monis, New Bedford
1948.	Nils V. Nelson, Winthrop
1948.	William L. King, New Bedford
1948.	George Sargent, New Bedford
1948.	John F. Shea, New Bedford

MASSACHUSETTS MARITIME ACADEMY

Board of Commissioners

Term Expires	
1948.	Theodore L. Storer, Cambridge, Chairman
1946.	Capt. Charles H. Burley, Norton Centre
1947.	John V. Dwyer, Winchester

Capt. F. Palmer Harrington, Secretary

Capt. Claude O. Bassett, USNR, Superintendent,
Shore Base, Hyannis

FORMER MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OR THE ADVISORY BOARD

Original Members - 1837

James G. Carter
Emerson Davis
Edmund Dwight
Horace Mann
Edward A. Newton
Robert Rantoul, Jr.
Thomas Robbins
Jared Sparks

Appointed Since

George Putnam
Charles Hudson
George N. Briggs
William G. Bates
John W. James
Elisha Bartlett
Heman Humphrey
Stephen C. Phillips
Barnas Sears
Edwin H. Chapin
Henry D. Hooker
Stephen P. Webb
Thomas Kinnicutt
Joseph W. Ingraham
John A. Bolles
George B. Emerson
Charles K. True
Mark Hopkins
Edward Otheman
Isaac Davis
Alexander H. Vinton
George S. Boutwell
Henry Wheatland
Hosea Ballou
Ariel Parish
Cornelius C. Felton
Alonzo H. Quint
William A. Stearns
Russell Tomlinson
Erastus O. Haven
David H. Mason
John F. Marshall
Emory Washburn
Abner J. Phipps
James Freeman Clarke
William Rice
John D. Philbrick
Samuel T. Seelye
George T. Wilde
Gardiner G. Hubbard
Alonzo A. Miner
Henry Chapin
Constantine C. Esty
Edward B. Gillett
Phillips Brooks
Christopher C. Hussey
Charles B. Rice
Elijah B. Stoddard
Horatio G. Knight
Abby W. May
Charles Francis Adams, Jr.
Milton B. Whitney
Thomas Wentworth Higginson
Admiral F. Stone
Francis A. Walker
Edward C. Carrigan
Horace E. Scudder
Elmer H. Capen
Kate Gannett Wells
Alice Freeman Palmer
George I. Aldrich
George H. Conley
Joel D. Miller
Franklin Carter
Clinton Q. Richmond
Caroline Hazard
Albert E. Winship
Thomas B. Fitzpatrick
Frederick P. Fish
Sarah Louise Arnold
Simeon B. Chase
Levi L. Conant

Frederick W. Hamilton
Paul H. Hanus
Jeremiah E. Burke
James Chalmers
Margaret Slattery
Samuel L. Powers
Michael J. Downey
George H. Wrenn
Arthur H. Lowe
Ella Lyman Cabot
Grace S. Mansfield
Henry B. Sawyer
Walter V. McDuffee
Lincoln Filene
Mary E. Murray
P. A. O'Connell
Roger L. Putnam
Thomas H. Sullivan
Anna M. Power
Kathryn A. Doyle
Ada Comstock
Dr. Francis T. Spaulding

Ex-Officils - Governors

Edward Everett
Marcus Morton
John Davis
George N. Briggs
George S. Boutwell
John H. Clifford
Emory Washburn
Henry J. Gardner
Nathaniel P. Banks
John A. Andrew
Alexander H. Bullock
William Claflin
William B. Washburn
William Gaston
Alexander H. Rice
Thomas Talbot
John D. Long
Benjamin F. Butler
George D. Robinson
Oliver Ames
John Q. A. Brackett
William E. Russell
Frederic T. Greenhalge
Roger Wolcott
W. Murray Crane
John L. Bates
William L. Douglas
Curtis Guild, Jr.
Eben S. Draper
Eugene N. Foss
David I. Walsh
Samuel W. McCall
Calvin Coolidge

Ex-Officils - Lieutenant-Governors

George Hull
Henry H. Childs
John Reed
Henry W. Cushman
Elisha Huntington
William C. Plunkett
Simon Brown
Henry W. Benchley
Eliphalet Trask
John Z. Goodrich
John Reemith
Joel Hayden
William Claflin
Joseph Tucker
Thomas Talbot
Horatio G. Knight
Byron Weston
Oliver Ames
William H. Halle
Louis A. Frothingham
Robert Luce
Edward P. Barry
Grafton D. Cushing
Channing H. Cox

Secretaries of the Board

1837-1848	Horace Mann	1877-1893	John W. Dickinson
1849-1855	Barnas Sears	1894-1902	Frank A. Hill
1856-1860	George S. Boutwell	1903-1904	C. B. Tillinghast
1861-1876	Joseph White	1904-1915	George B. Martin

Commissioners of Education

1909-1915	David Snedden	1939-1943	Walter F. Downey
1916-1938	Payson Smith	1943-1946	Julius Warren
1938-1939	James G. Reardon	1946-	John J. Desmond, Jr.

ANNUAL REPORT

1945-1946

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION

As I leave the office of the Commissioner of Education, I should like to point out the most pressing problems facing the Department as I see them.

1. The establishment of a Surplus Properties' Division within the Department.

On January 15, 1946, His Excellency, Maurice J. Tobin, designated the Department of Education as the State authority on Surplus Properties. I have presented a tentative budget which would enable such a Division to operate until the end of the current fiscal year and have been advised that $10,000. has been set up in a special account to administer the distribution of Surplus Properties at the over-all State level. However, no additional personnel have been provided as yet to carry out the program. In the meantime, Mr. Robert F. Nolan has carried on very effectively and is in the process of drawing up lists of educational institutions in the State which would be eligible for surplus property purchases in the future. It is my opinion that Mr. Nolan would be ideal to carry on as a Surplus Property Agent of this Department, if he can be relieved of some of his responsibilities in the Division of Vocational Education.

Furthermore in this matter, I am of the opinion that the whole matter of legislation which would permit the establishment of revolving funds in the Department for the purchase of quantity materials for school units within the Commonwealth should be given very careful consideration. If such legislation is considered, proper safeguards should be set up so that the local unit (the public or the private school system) should be protected and at the same time the State should be properly protected so that materials and supplies could be purchased in large quantities for distribution throughout the State but only when authority and responsibility for these purchases have been authorized in advance of the actual purchase by the State agency.

2. Continuation of the present system of Regional Veterans Education Centers

The most pressing problem is securing funds for the continuation of the present system of Regional Veterans' Education Centers. It is essential that funds be made available at once to carry this program to June 30, 1946.

We are at the point where a plan should be developed for a reorganization of the Veterans' Education program which would become effective as of July 1, 1946. It is certainly my judgment that the Department could well consider the establishment of a temporary division which would be completely concerned with educational service for veterans. This would include:

a. The approval of schools and in-service training programs under the Board of Collegiate Authority.
b. Expansion of the counselling and guidance service for veterans' education
c. Regional Veterans' Education Centers.
d. The study and development of an adequate program of post-secondary education in those fields in which shortages are clearly evident.
e. Additional help for the processing of Massachusetts High School Equivalency Certificate.

It is, of course, imperative that an adequate budget be set up for the entire program. I very much hope that the conferences for personnel of Regional Veterans' Education Centers scheduled for March will prove helpful and will aid in the decisions made for future Veterans' Education Centers.

3. Evaluation of Secondary Education

I very much hope that the Committee which has worked on Evaluation of Secondary Schools will continue its work and will go forward with an outstanding report which will be helpful to every secondary school in the State.

4. Commercial Studies' Committee

I am of the opinion that it is important that the State Commercial Studies' Committee should go forward with some definite steps in tying up the State Teachers College at Salem with the improvement of commercial education.

5. Intercultural Education

The committee on programs of Intercultural Education under the chairmanship of Mr. Chester D. Stiles of Westfield will have a report from the ten regional Superintendents Groups ready for consideration early in March. It seems important to me that the Committee on Intercultural Education in the State Teachers Colleges should begin to function in planning its program for the training of teachers in this area.

BOARD OF COLLEGIATE AUTHORITY

The Board of Collegiate Authority held four public hearings on Articles of Organization, Certificate of Change of Name or Certificate of Change of Purpose during the school year ending June 30, 1946. The following were approved:

Newton College of the Sacred Heart

Articles of Organization of the Trustees of the Newton College of the Sacred Heart, Newton to maintain and conduct a college for the teaching of liberal arts, sciences, and kindred subjects; and to confer the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, Bachelor of Music, Master of Arts, and Master of Science were approved on April 23, 1946.

A Certificate of Change of Purpose of the Trustees of the Newton College of the Sacred Heart, Newton authorising the Trustees to grant and confer all degrees such as are usually conferred by colleges in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, except degrees in medicine and degrees (other than honorary doctorates) in law, was approved by the Board of Collegiate Authority on May 16, 1946.

Anna Maria College for Women

The Directors of the Corporation of the Sisters of Saint Ann, Marlborough were authorized to establish, conduct, and maintain in the City of Marlborough a college for the higher education of women to be known as the Anna Maria College for Women and to grant and confer all degrees as are usually conferred by colleges in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, except medical degrees and degrees of bachelor of laws. This authorization was granted by the Board of Collegiate Authority at its meeting of April 23, 1946.

Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, Public Law 346
(So-called G. I. Bill of Rights)

Under the provisions of Public Law 346 - 78th Congress (Chapter 268 - 2nd Session) Title II, Part VIII, Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, the so-called G. I. Bill of Rights, any person who served in the active military or naval service on or after September 16, 1940, and prior to the termination of World War II who was discharged or released therefrom under conditions other than dishonorable, and who served ninety days or more, and who was eligible under this law, was entitled to education or training, or a refresher or retraining course, provided that this education be initiated not later than four years after either the date of his discharge or the termination of World War II, whichever was the later, and that no such education or training be afforded beyond nine years after the termination of World War II. The termination of World War II was fixed at July 25, 1947 by Public Law 239, 80th Congress.

Any person eligible under Public Law 346, was entitled to education or training at an approved educational or training institution for a period of one year for the first ninety days of service plus the time such person was in the active service on or after September 16, 1940, and before the termination of the war, exclusive of any period he was assigned for a course of education or training under the Army specialized training program or the Navy college training program, but not exceeding a period of four years. This education included all public or private elementary, secondary, and other schools furnishing education for adults, business schools and colleges, scientific and technical institutions, colleges, vocational schools, junior colleges, teachers colleges, normal schools, professional schools, universities, and other educational institutions, and also included business or other establishments providing apprentice or other training on the job.

The Board of Collegiate Authority was designated the appropriate agency in Massachusetts to compile and furnish to the Administrator of Veterans Affairs a list of institutions qualified and equipped to furnish education and training under this law. These veterans were being released from the service in great numbers in the summer and fall of 1945 and were anxious to enter schools and training facilities for the fall term. Due to the demand for immediate approval so that they could receive their subsistence and enter schools where their tuition would be paid, much of the normal activity of the Department was suspended and certain staff members were assigned to investigate schools and training facilities and give guidance to the large number of veterans who were coming to the Department for advice. At least fifty vocational teachers in the several cities and towns were giving part-time to this work locally as a contribution by the community or as good-will on the part of the teachers to investigate schools and training facilities for the Board of Collegiate Authority.

The Board at this time inaugurated a plan of employing experts in special fields of study to make investigations and written reports on specialized types of schools. These investigators were employed on a fee basis. As there was no general registration of schools and colleges in Massachusetts it became necessary for the Board of Collegiate Authority to investigate all schools and programs for approval under Public Law 346.

Subsequently, 10,000 copies of the revised list of schools and colleges was printed as a document of the Department of Education under the date of January 1, 1946 for the use of guidance directors.

Apprenticeship and In-Service Training

Governor Saltonstall's Executive Order No. 73 was modified by Governor Tobin in his Executive Order No. 82 issued November 14, 1945 designating the Department of Labor and Industries as the appropriate agency to compile and furnish to the Administrator of Veterans Affairs a list of the industrial establishments within the Commonwealth qualified and equipped to furnish apprentice training.

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 82

"WHEREAS, Title II, Part VIII of Public Law 346 - 78th Congress, Chapter 268, 2nd Session, cited as the "Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944" provides that servicemen meeting certain requirements and under specific conditions shall be eligible for, and entitled to receive education and training pursuant to the provisions of said Part VIII at an approved educational or training institution; and

"WHEREAS, paragraph 4 of said Part VIII further provides that the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall secure from the appropriate agency of each state a list of the educational and training institutions (including industrial establishments) within such jurisdiction, which are qualified and equipped to furnish education or training (including apprenticeship and refresher or retraining training) which institutions shall be deemed qualified and approved to furnish education or training to such persons as shall enroll under said Part VIII; and

"WHEREAS, said paragraph 4 of said Part VIII further provides that wherever there are established State Apprenticeship Agencies expressly charged by State Laws to administer apprentice training, whenever possible, the Administrator shall utilize such existing facilities and services in training on the job when such training is an apprenticeable occupation; and

"WHEREAS, no Apprenticeship Agency has been designated in this Commonwealth to furnish the said Administrator with such a list; and

"WHEREAS, it is the duty and obligation of the Commonwealth to cooperate in the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War II Veterans by designating such an Apprenticeship Agency.

"NOW, THEREFORE, I, Maurice J. Tobin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, acting under the provisions of Acts of 1941, Chapter 719, as amended by Acts of 1943, chapter 3, Acts of 1942, Chapter 13, section 2 (10) and section 3, as amended, and all other authority vested in me, do hereby issue this order.

I.

"EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 73, given on August 31, 1944, is hereby amended by striking out in line 7, the following words "(including apprenticeship and refresher or retraining training)", and by inserting the following words "(including refresher or retraining training but excluding apprenticeship)".

II.

"The Commissioner of Labor and Industries is hereby authorized, empowered and designated as the appropriate agency of this Commonwealth to compile and furnish to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs a list of the industrial establishments within the Commonwealth, which are qualified and equipped to furnish apprentice training to such persons as shall enroll under Part VIII of Title II of Public Law 346 - 78th Congress, chapter 368, 2nd Session, entitled "An Act to provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War II Veterans", and any amendments thereto.

"Nothing contained in this order shall be deemed to abridge any power, authority, or duty, conferred upon the Commissioner of Labor and Industries by any other provision of law."

On-the-Job Training Programs

The Board of Collegiate Authority set up a training within-industry program. This program increased rapidly, 96 per cent in the month of January, 1946. Four new supervisors were appointed January 1, 1946 to assist the five already employed to investigate on-the-job programs for approval of the Board. The United States Employment Service was referring companies and veterans to this Department, and many were applying directly to the Department for assistance in planning training programs.

As of August 1, 1945, the Board had approved the training programs of 78 employers for 78 veterans. This number steadily increased and on June 30, 1946 there were 9,619 employers approved with 12,567 job objectives and 27,965 trainees. During this period, 296 employers had completed short-term training programs of veterans leading to 313 job objectives.

Hospital Training

A plan of hospital training, residencies and internships, for veterans in cooperation with the Massachusetts Medical Association was established. Dr. Charles F. Wilinsky, Mr. Robert St. B. Boyd, Dr. Robert Munro, Dr. Richard Ohler, Dr. Howard Root, and Dr. John J. Curry served on the committee to plan the program.

Resignation

Mr. Frederick G. Nichols resigned January 1, 1946, and Mr. Daniel H. Shay, Assistant Director of Vocational Education, was assigned Agent of the Board. Mr. Shay also continued in his present position of Assistant Director, with no increase in salary.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Board of Collegiate Authority
200 Newbury Street, Boston, Massachusetts

Educational Institutions Approved for Veterans' Education

by the

Board of Collegiate Authority in accordance with Public Law Number 346

of the

78th Congress Approved June 22, 1944

List Revised to January 1, 1946

Publication of this Document Approved by the Commission on Administration and Finance
10m-2-46-17822

FOREWORD

The Board of Collegiate Authority, pursuant to Executive Order No. 73, issued by the Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, submits to the Veterans Administration from time to time a list of approved schools, colleges, and other training agencies for use of veterans under U. S. Public Law 346, 78th Congress. It should be understood that there are differences in the standards of educational and training agencies at all levels, that this Board undertakes to see that each program approved meets at least minimal standards for its kind of training, and that approval does not necessarily constitute accreditation in the usual sense of that term as used in the field of education. Approval is given only for purposes of U. S. Public Law 346, 78th Congress.

On November 14, 1945, Executive Order No. 82 transferred authority for the approval of formal apprenticeship programs of training set up under Acts of 1941, Chapter 707 to the Division of Apprenticeship, Department of Labor and Industries. All other in-service or on-the-job training programs continue to be dealt with by the Board of Collegiate Authority under Executive Order No. 73.

No list of approved in-service training programs has been published since only a limited number of trainees can be accepted in each case and in most cases the quota is filled or is expected to be filled by former apprentices who will be taken back as soon as they are ready to resume training. To publish the list would lead only to much unnecessary work on the part of employers and the Veterans Administration, and much disappointment to veterans.

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Board of Collegiate Authority
200 Newbury Street
Boston, Massachusetts

APPROVED LIST NUMBER 1 UNDER PUBLIC LAW 346

SENIOR COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

(A) General Approval—All Programs of Training

Amherst College	Amherst	men
Boston College	Chestnut Hill	men
Boston University	Boston	coed
Clark University	Worcester	coed
College of the Holy Cross	Worcester	men
College of Our Lady of the Elms	Chicopee	women
Emmanuel College	Boston	women
Harvard University	Cambridge	men
Jackson College	Medford	women
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	Cambridge	coed
Massachusetts State College	Amherst	coed
Mount Holyoke College	South Hadley	women
Northeastern University	Boston	coed
Radcliffe College	Cambridge	women
Regis College for Women	Weston	women
Simmons College	Boston	women
Smith College	Northampton	women
Tufts College	Medford	coed
Wellesley College	Wellesley	women
Wheaton College	Norton	women
Williams College	Williamstown	men
Worcester Polytechnic Institute	Worcester	men

(B) Limited Approval—Specified Programs

American International College	Springfield	men	For liberal arts program and business training including accounting, economics, business management, business law, secretarial studies and related work.
Atlantic Union College	So. Lancaser	coed	For professional and semi-professional programs of training for religious service under the auspices of the Seventh-day Adventists denomination, and two-year pre-nursing program, and under-graduate liberal arts program.
Babson Institute	Wellesley	men	For its two-months' program of training in investments and estate management, one-year intensive business training program, and three-year program in business administration.

Calvin Coolidge College	Boston	coed	For its two-year pre-legal program as accepted by Mass. Board of Bar Examiners.
Curry College	Commonwealth Ave., Boston	coed	For its special drama and radio training programs.
Eastern Nazarene College	Wollaston	coed	For its pre-professional liberal arts program; professional training for the ministry under the auspices of the Church of the Nazarene; religious training for Christian service.
Emerson College	Boston	coed	For its programs of training in Speech and Drama.
Marine Biological Laboratory	Woods Hole	coed	For its summer and research courses.
Middlesex University	Waltham	coed	For its program of pre-professional training preparatory to the study of veterinary medicine.
Springfield College	Springfield	men	For its programs of training in the field of health and physical education, including courses in social studies, science, and education.
Suffolk University	Boston	coed	For its pre-legal program as approved by the Massachusetts Board of Bar Examiners according to a letter of the Chairman of that Board under date of Sept. 26, 1938.
Staley College of the Spoken Word	162 Babcock St., Brookline	coed	For courses in speech, drama, and radio.

BOARD OF COLLEGIATE AUTHORITY
200 NEWBURY STREET
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

APPROVED LIST NUMBER 2 UNDER PUBLIC LAW 346

PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS

Architectural Schools and Courses

Boston Architectural Center	16 Somerset St., Boston	For the following programs: evening courses in mechanical drawing, architectural design, and refresher training for State Board Examination candidates.
Harvard University School of Architecture	Cambridge	All programs.

Dental Schools and Related Schools

(Professional Level)

Harvard University School of Dental Medicine	Boston	All programs.
Tufts College Dental School	Boston	All programs.

(Vocational Level)

Boston School of Dental Nursing	121 Bay State Rd., Boston	9½ mo.	1000 hrs. min. Day	Dental Nursing
		9½ mo.	800 hrs. min. Eve.	
Boston School of Mechanical Dentistry	121 Bay State Rd., Boston	9½ mo.	1025 hrs. min. Day	Dental Technicians
		15 mo.	840 hrs. min. Eve.	
Forsyth Training School	The Fenway, Boston	12 mo.	Program for Dental Hygienist	

Education, Schools and Departments

All Programs

Boston College School of Education	Boston	coed
Boston University School of Education	Boston	coed
Boston Teachers College	Boston	coed
Harvard University School of Education	Cambridge	coed
State Teachers Colleges		
	Bridgewater	coed
	Fitchburg	coed
	Framingham	women
	Lowell	coed
	North Adams	coed
	Salem	coed
	Westfield	coed
	Worcester	coed
Tufts College	Medford	coed

Specified Programs

Bouve—Boston School of Physical Education	Boston	For its program of training for physical education teachers.
Lesley School	Cambridge	For its programs of training in preparation for teaching in kindergarten and primary grades.
Sargent College of Physical Education	Cambridge	For its program of teacher-training in the field of Physical Education.
Springfield College	Springfield	For its program of teacher-training in the field of Physical Education.
Wheelock College	Boston	For its program of training in preparation for teaching in kindergarten and primary school grades.

Engineering Schools and Courses

Harvard University	Cambridge	men	All Programs.
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	Cambridge	coed	All Programs.
Massachusetts State College	Amherst	coed	All Programs.
Northeastern University	Boston	coed	All Programs.
Tufts College	Medford	coed	All Programs.
Worcester Junior College	Worcester	men	For Evening School programs in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.
Worcester Polytechnic Institute	Worcester	men	All Programs.

Law Schools and Related Courses

Boston College Law School	Boston	For full law training program.
Boston University Law School	Boston	For full law training program.
Harvard University Law School	Cambridge	For full law training program.
Marvin Bar Review	11 Ashburton Place, Boston	Refresher bar review course.
Massachusetts Lawyers Post War Institute	11 Ashburton Place, Boston	Refresher bar review course.
Northeastern University	Boston	For full law training program.
Portia Law School	Boston	For full law training program.
Practising Law Institute	11 Ashburton Place, Boston	For law of federal taxation.
Suffolk University Law School	Boston	For full law training program.
Tufts College Law School	Medford	For full law training program.

Medical Schools and Related Courses

(Medical Schools)

Boston University Medical School	Boston	All Programs.
Harvard University Medical School	Boston	All Programs.
Tufts College Medical School	Boston	All Programs.

(Related Medical Schools)

New England Deaconess Hospital	Boston	For the following programs: one-year program of training in Pathology and Laboratory Medicine; one-year program in the Treatment of Malignant Diseases. Offered throughout the calendar year with two weeks' vacation and covers 47½ hours per week.

(Related Schools — Professional Level)

Bouve-Boston School of Physical Education	Boston	For its four-year program, teacher-training in physical therapy; two-year program in physical therapy, which is a program based on two years of college grade work and which meets the requirements for approval of the American Medical Association and the American Physiotherapy Association.
Massachusetts School of Optometry	Boston	For its training program in optometry to meet State examination requirements.
Massachusetts College of Pharmacy	Boston	For its programs in the field of pharmaceutical education.
Sargent College of Physical Education	Cambridge	For its program in physical therapy. The school is a department of Boston University.

(Related Schools — Vocational Level)

Clinical Laboratory School of Technique	Boston — 520 Commonwealth	For its one-year course in Medical Laboratory Technique.
Massachusetts School of Physiotherapy	Boston — 240 Beacon St.	For its therapy training program, a 400-hour x-ray training program, and a 400-hour laboratory technique training program, all at the trade school level.
Nylin School of Swedish Massage	90 Winchester St., Brookline	For training in massage.
Wilson School	Boston — 285 Huntington	For its programs in Medical Laboratory and X-ray Technique, Applied X-ray Technique, and Medical Laboratory Assistant including Hematology, Blood Chemistry and Urinalysis.

Theological Schools and Related Programs

Andover-Newton Theological School (coed)	Newton Center	For all programs.
Atlantic Union College (coed)	So. Lancaster	For its programs of training for religious service under the auspices of the Seventh-day Adventists denomination.
Boston College School of Theology	Newton	For all programs.
Boston University School of Theology	Boston	For all programs.
Eastern Nazarene College (coed)	Wollaston	For its programs in preparation for the ministry and for religious service in the Church of the Nazarene denomination.
Episcopal Theological School (men)	Cambridge	For all its programs.
Gordon College of Theology	Brookline	For theological and pre-theological training programs.
Harvard University Divinity School (men)	Cambridge	All programs.
Maryknoll Novitiate (men)	Bedford	For its one-year preparatory program of training.
New England School of Theology	Brookline	For its programs of training for religious service under the Advent-Christian denomination.
Saint Francis Seraphic Seminary	Lowell	For programs of pre-professional training for the priesthood under the direction of the Franciscan Fathers.
Saint John's Seminary (men)	Boston	For programs in preparation for the priesthood.
Saint Theresa Convent School	Bedford	Preparatory Course of Convent.
Seminary of Our Lady of the Holy Cross	North Easton	For its two-year college program in preparation for further study at Notre Dame University, South Bend, Indiana.

Miscellaneous Programs

Marine Biological Laboratory	Woods Hole	Summer courses. Research programs in the field of marine biology.

Board of Collegiate Authority
200 Newbury Street
Boston, Massachusetts

APPROVED LIST NUMBER 3 UNDER PUBLIC LAW 346

JUNIOR COLLEGES

Becker Junior College	Worcester	coed	For programs in General Business, with emphasis on Accounting; Stenographic, including Medical Secretarial Training for positions in the offices of hospitals and physicians; and one-year Office Clerical Training.
Bradford Junior College	Bradford	women	For programs in two-year Liberal Arts, and General with Fine and Practical Arts Majors.
Cambridge Junior College	Cambridge	coed	For its two-year Liberal Arts program.
Dean Junior College	Franklin	coed	For its two-year Liberal Arts program.
Endicott Junior College	Beverly	women	For programs of training in two-year Academic, Home Economics, Stenographic Pre-nursing, Basic Retail Training, Practical Arts.
House in the Pines Junior College	Norton	women	For its two-year programs in Liberal Arts and Stenographic.
Lasell Junior College	Auburndale	women	For its programs in Secretarial (including medical), Basic Training for Store Positions, Home Economics, Music, Pre-professional (for Occupational Therapy, Medical Technician, Physiotherapy, and Nursing), and two-year Academic.
Nichols Junior College	Dudley	men	For its Business Administration program.
Pine Manor Junior College	Wellesley	women	For its two-year Liberal Arts program.
Worcester Junior College	Worcester	coed	For these evening school programs: Business Administration and Merchandising, Accounting, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering.

Board of Collegiate Authority
200 Newbury Street
Boston, Massachusetts

APPROVED LIST NUMBER 4 UNDER PUBLIC LAW 346

ART SCHOOLS

Schools, Studios, and Courses

Bradford Junior College (women)	Bradford	For basic courses in fine and practical art.
Endicott Junior College (women)	Beverly	For basic practical arts courses.
Harvard University School of Design	Cambridge	For all programs.
Mary Evangeline, Walker Studio	171 Newbury St., Boston	For individual and group painting lessons.
Massachusetts School of Art	Boston	For all programs.
Museum of Fine Arts School	Fenway & Museum Road, Boston	For its complete program in fine arts.
New England School of Art	186 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston	For courses in Drawing and Painting, Costume Design, Fashion Illustration, Advertising Illustration, General Design, Interior Decoration, Lettering, Pen and Ink, Pattern Drafting.
School of Practical Art	10 Newbury St., Boston	For courses in General Commercial Art, Illustration, Design and Fashion.
Scott Carbee School of Art	126 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston	Fine and Commercial Art, and Airbrush.
Swain School of Design	Hawthorn and County, New Bedford	For training programs in commercial art and costume design.
Vesper George School of Art	42 St. Botolph St., Boston	Commercial and Fine Arts.
Wagner School of Sign and Commercial Art	465 Stuart St., Boston	Commercial Art, Sign Arts (both Evening) Sign Arts and Commercial Art (Day).
Worcester Art Museum School of Art	Worcester	For its programs of training in Fine and Commercial Art.

MUSIC SCHOOLS

Boston Conservatory of Music	26 The Fenway, Boston	For the following programs: four-year degree program leading to the B.S. in Music; three-year diploma program in music; and two-year certificate program in music. Any one of the courses included in the above programs is approved for special students.
Hunt, Horace-Studio	Dalton	For piano and voice.
Lasell Junior College (women)	Auburndale	For the following program: Music.
The Longy School of Music	1 Follen Street, Cambridge	For a four-year senior diploma program of training and a two-year soloist diploma program of training in music.
New England Conservatory of Music (coed)	Boston	For its programs in the field of music.
Redden, Ben-Studio	25 Huntington Ave., Boston	For teaching of voice.
Phil Saltman Studio	284 Commonwealth Ave., Boston	For vocal and piano training in the popular music field.
Stone Drum and Xylophone School	61 Hanover St., Boston	For individual instruction on percussion instruments.

Board of Collegiate Authority
200 Newbury Street
Boston, Massachusetts

APPROVED LIST NUMBER 5 UNDER PUBLIC LAW 346

COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PHARMACY

General Approval

Massachusetts College of Pharmacy	Boston	For its four-year professional level program and special courses in Pharmacy.

Limited Approval

Boston School of Pharmacy	255 Huntington Avenue, Boston	For intensive individual training courses in preparation for the State Pharmacy Examination for experienced drug clerks who are eligible to take that Examination without meeting the four-year training requirement in Massachusetts under a recent law which becomes operative in 1948.
Franklin Technical Institute	41 Berkeley Street, Boston	For intensive individual training courses in preparation for the State Pharmacy Examination for experienced drug clerks who are eligible to take that Examination without meeting the four-year training requirement in Massachusetts under a recent law which becomes operative in 1948.
Western Massachusetts School of Pharmacy	Willimansett	For intensive individual training courses in preparation for the State Pharmacy Examination for experienced drug clerks who are eligible to take that Examination without meeting the four-year training requirement in Massachusetts under a recent law which becomes operative in 1948.

TECHNICAL INSTITUTES AND SCHOOLS

Bradford Durfee Textile School (coed)	Fall River	For its two and three year short courses and evening courses.
Franklin Institute	Berkeley and Appleton Sts.	For the following elementary and advanced technical courses: Industrial Engineering, Mechanical Design, Automobile Service Management, Industrial Electricity, Industrial Electronics, Industrial Chemistry, Building Construction, and other technical courses for men and women. For evening course in mathematics.

Lincoln Technical Institute	360 Huntington Ave., Boston	For evening college-grade courses in Civil, Structural, Electrical, Industrial, and Mechanical Engineering, and in Chemistry; also accounting, Business Economics, and Business Management.
Lowell Textile Institute (coed)	Lowell	For its four-year degree, three-year diploma, and short courses and evening courses.
Massachusetts Maritime Academy (men)	Hyannis	For its three-year program.
New Bedford Textile School (coed)	New Bedford	For its two- and three-year short courses and evening courses.
Wentworth Institute	550 Huntington Ave., Boston	For the following elementary and advanced technical courses: Woodworking, Machinist Trades, Electricity, Steam Eingineering, Applied Science, Architectural and Welding, Mechanical Drawing, Machine Shop Practice, Foundry Trades, Building Construction.

Board of Collegiate Authority
200 Newbury Street
Boston, Massachusetts

APPROVED LIST NUMBER 6 UNDER PUBLIC LAW 346

BUSINESS EDUCATION

Senior College Level

American International College	Springfield	Business and Secretarial Training — all programs.
Babson Institute	Wellesley	Short investment, one-year and three-year courses.
Boston College School of Business	Chestnut Hill	All programs.
Boston University College of Practical Arts and Letters	Boston	All programs.
Boston University School of Business Administration	Boston	All programs.
College of Our Lady of the Elms (women)	Chicopee	Secretarial Training — all programs.
Harvard University Graduate School of Business	Cambridge	All programs.
Northeastern University School of Business	Boston	All programs.
Regis College for Women	Weston	Secretarial Training — all programs.
Simmons College School of Business (women)	Boston	All programs.

Junior College Level — Limited Approval

Becker Junior College	Worcester	For bookkeeping, accounting, stenographic, and one-year clerical courses.
Endicott Junior College	Beverly	For stenographic and basic retail training.
House in the Pines Junior College	Norton	For stenographic training.
Lasell Junior College	Auburndale	For secretarial and basic retail training.
Nichols Junior College	Dudley	For program in Business Administration.
Worcester Junior College	Worcester	For evening courses in business administration, merchandising and accounting.

Private Business Schools

Bay Path Institute of Commerce	Longmeadow	For stenographic, accounting, machine clerical, and related courses.
Bentley School of Accounting and Finance	921 Boylston St., Boston	For training in accounting and finance.
Berkshire Business School	Pittsfield	For stenographic and basic bookkeeping training.
Bliss Business College	North Adams	For stenographic, typing, and basic bookkeeping courses.
Boston Public Clerical School	230 Warren Ave., Boston	For the following programs of training: stenographic, secretarial, accounting, and related work.
Bradshaw Business School	53 Central St., Lowell	Shorthand, typewriting, related office practice, and bookkeeping.
Brockton Business School	226 Main Street, Brockton	For stenographic and basic bookkeeping training.
Bryant and Stratton Commercial School, Inc.	334 Boylston St., Boston	For secretarial, stenographic, accounting, bookkeeping, and general clerical programs.
Burdett College	156 Stuart St., Boston	For stenographic, secretarial, bookkeeping, accounting, general clerical, and Dale Carnegie course in effective speaking, personality development, and human relations.
Burdett College	74 Mt. Vernon St., Lynn	For stenographic, bookkeeping, and general business training.
Burroughs School for Operators	40 Broad St., Boston	For training on the Burroughs calculator and bookkeeping equipment.
Campbell Secretarial School	670 County St., New Bedford	For stenographic training with fundamental related work and basic bookkeeping.
Cape Cod Secretarial School	Hyannis	For stenographic training with fundamental related work.
Chamberlain School of Retailing	739 Boylston St., Boston	For two-year retail training program.
Fay School	52 Beacon St., Boston	For stenographic training and related work.
Fisher School	374 Brodway, Somerville and 118 Beacon St., Boston	For stenographic and secretarial programs.
Holyoke Business School	Holyoke	For stenographic, typewriting and elementary bookkeeping.
Katharine Gibbs Secretarial School	90 Marlboro St., Boston	For stenographic and secretarial training.
Kinyon School	688 Pleasant St., New Bedford	For stenographic training, with basic bookkeeping and related work.

Hickox Secretarial School	12 Huntington Ave., Boston	For stenographic training.
Lowell Commercial College	Lowell	For programs of stenographic and basic bookkeeping training.
Malden Business School	6 Pleasant St., Malden	For stenographic training and related courses.
McIntosh School	Lawrence	For stenographic training and basic bookkeeping.
New England School of Accounting	Worcester	For evening courses in business law and accounting.
Northampton Commercial College	74 Pleasant St., Northampton	For stenographic training, with bookkeeping, machine clerical, and related courses.
Pittsfield Secretarial School	74 North St., Pittsfield	For stenographic training.
Salem Commercial School	254 Essex St., Salem	For stenographic training, bookkeeping and related courses.
Salter Secretarial School	54 Cedar St., Worcester	For stenographic and secretarial training.
Stenograph Secretarial School, Inc.	21 Commonwealth Ave., Boston	For stenographic training with emphasis on the machine way (Stenograph) of taking dictation.
Stenotype Institute of Boston	645 Little Bldg., 80 Boylston St., Boston	For training operators of the Stenotype.
Williams School (The)	41 Arlington St., Brockton	For stenographic training with the usual related courses including basic bookkeeping.
Worcester School of Business	88 Front St., Worcester	For stenographic training and related work, including preparation for doctors' office positions, and also for airline office clerical positions, machine clerical training, and basic bookkeeping.

Special Business Courses

Advertising Club of Boston	Hotel Statler, Boston	Course in Direct Mail Advertising and Modern Public Relations.
American Institute of Banking		Equipped for training of bank employees.
Boston Chapter	14 Beacon St.,	
Merrimac Valley Chapter	Lowell	
Springfield Chapter	Springfield	
Employers Group School Casualty Insurance	33 Broad St., Boston	Equipped to train salesmen, adjusters, and insurance engineers.
Howard F. Greene	44 School St., Boston	Equipped for refresher C. P. A. course.
Traffic Managers Institute	Hotel Manger, Boston	For evening courses of 1½ hours, one evening a week for 12 months in traffic management.
Traffice Managers Institute	10 Elm St., K. of C. Bldg., Worcester	For evening course of 1½ hours, one evening a week for 12 months in traffic management.

Board of Collegiate Authority
200 Newbury Street
Boston, Massachusetts

APPROVED LIST NUMBER 7 UNDER PUBLIC LAW 346

FOREIGN LANGUAGE, SPEECH, DRAMA, AND RADIO SCHOOLS

Foreign Language Schools

Berlitz School of Languages	140 Newbury St., Boston	For individual and small group practical instruction in the speaking and writing of foreign languages.
Boston School of Foreign Languages	543 Boylston St., Boston	For individual and small group practical instruction in the speaking and writing of foreign languages.

Drama and Speech Schools

Bishop Lee School	6 Byron St., Boston	For training in general acting and directing, and radio announcing.
Curry College	251 Commonwealth Ave., Boston	For special courses in speech, drama, and radio announcing.
Emerson College	130 Beacon St., Boston	For courses in speech and drama.
Leland Powers School	31 Evans Way, Boston	For courses in radio studio work, including radio announcing, participation in dramatic programs and similar work.
Staley College of the Spoken Word (coed)	162 Babcock St., Brookline	For courses in speech, drama, and radio.

Board of Collegiate Authority
200 Newbury Street
Boston, Massachusetts

APPROVED LIST NUMBER 8 UNDER PUBLIC LAW 346

ACCREDITED SCHOOLS OF NURSING

Hospital	*Address*
Addison Gilbert	Gloucester
†*Beth Israel	Boston
Beverly	Beverly
*Boston City	Boston
Brockton	Brockton
*Burbank	Fitchburg
†*Cambridge (330 Mt. Auburn Street)	Cambridge
Cambridge City	Cambridge
Carney (male and female)	South Boston
Charles Choate Memorial	Woburn
Chelsea Memorial	Chelsea
†*Children's	Boston
Clinton	Clinton
*Cooley Dickinson	Northampton
†*Faulkner	Jamaica Plain
Framingham Union	Framingham
Franklin County Public	Greenfield
Henry Heywood Memorial	Gardner
*Henry W. Bishop 3rd Mem (House of Mercy)	Pittsfield
*Holyoke	Holyoke
Lawrence General	Lawrence
Lawrence Memorial	Medford
*Leominster	Leominster
Lowell General	Lowell
*Lynn	Lynn
Malden	Malden
†*Massachusetts General	Boston
*Massachusetts Memorial	Boston
†*McLean (male and female)	Waverley
Medfield State	Medfield
*Melrose	Melrose
*Memorial	Worcester
Mercy	Springfield
Milford	Milford
Morton	Taunton
*New England Baptist	Boston
†*New England Deaconess	Boston
†*New England Hospital for Women and Children	Boston
New England Sanitarium and Hospital (male and famale)	Melrose
†*Newton	Newton Lower Falls
†*Peter Bent Brigham	Boston

Providence	Holyoke
*Quincy City	Quincy
*Salem	Salem
*Simmons College School of Nursing	Boston
Somerville	Somerville
*Springfield	Springfield
St. Anne's	Fall River
*St. Elizabeth's	Brighton
St. John's	Lowell
St. Joseph's	Lowell
†*St. Luke s	New Bedford
St. Luke's	Pittsfield
St. Margaret's	Dorchester
*St. Vincent	Worcester
Sturdy Memorial	Attleboro
Symmes Arlington	Arlington
†*Truesdale	Fall River
Union	Fall River
Waltham	Waltham
Westborough State	Westborough
Whidden Memorial	Everett
Worcester City (male and female)	Worcester
Worcester Hehnemann	Worcester

*Approved by the New York Board of Regents.

†Accredited by National League of Nursing Education.

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BEAUTY CULTURE SCHOOLS

Apex Beauty School (Colored School)	716 Shawmut Ave.	Boston
Banford Academy of Hair and Beauty Culture	296 Boylston St.	Boston
Brockton Academy of Beauty Culture	142 Main St.	Brockton
Burreby-Rose Beauty Academy Inc.	1433 Main St.	Springfield
Doerr Beauty Academy	167½ Main St.	Springfield
Fall River Academy of Hairdressing	44 North Main St.	Fall River
Greenfield Academy of Hair and Beauty Culture	368 Davis Ave.	Greenfield
International Institute of Cosmetology	142 Main St.	Brockton
Lawrence Academy of Hairdressing	204 Essex St.	Lawrence
Lowell Academy of Hairdressing	97 Central St.	Lowell
Mansfield Academy of Beauty Culture	125 Tremont St.	Boston
Massachusetts Institute of Hair and Beauty Culture	96 William St.	New Bedford
Marcel Academy	124 North St.	Pittsfield
New England School of Beauty Culture	5 Pleasant St.	Worcester
Ollis Academy of Beauty Culture	476 Main St.	Worcester
Parisian School of Beauty Culture	125 Tremont St.	Boston
Peacock Beauty Academy	368 Main St.	Worcester
White Swan Beauty Academy	352 Merrimac St.	Lowell
Wilfred Academy	492 Boylston St.	Boston

BEAUTY CULTURE PROGRAMS IN TRADE SCHOOLS

Girls Trade School	56 The Fenway	Boston
David Hale Fanning Trade School	High & Chatham Sts.	Worcester
Henry O. Peabody Trade School	Peabody Rd.	Norwood
Girls Trade School	1300 State St.	Springfield
Trade School for Girls	Paige & John Sts.	Lowell

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SEWING, FASHION, AND DESIGN SCHOOLS

French School of Dress Designing	739 Boylston St., Boston	For training in dressmaking, dress designing, millinery, and bag making.
Jackson Von Ladau School of Fashion	248 Boylston St. , Boston	For courses in Fashion Illustration and Fashion Design (Day).
		Fashion Illustration and Fashion Design (Evening).
Madame Olga Kozakova School of Dress Design	177 Tremont St., Boston	For training in cutting, draping, pattern making, fashion sketching, Color Study, and Millinery.
Modern School of Fashion and Design	687 Boylston St., Boston	For training in Interior Decoration, Costume Design, Fashion Illustration, Styling, and Advertising Art.
Soucy Sewing School	499 Essex St., Lawrence	For training in Dressmaking, Tailoring, Drafting, Design and Draping.

HOUSEHOLD ARTS SCHOOLS

Endicott Junior College	Beverly	For courses in Home Economics.
Garland School	409 Commonwealth Ave., Boston	For training programs in Home Arts and Economics.
New England School of Home Arts	114 Brattle St., Cambridge	For training programs in Home Arts and Economics.
Lasell Junior College	Auburndale	For courses in Home Economics.
Simmons College	The Fenway, Boston	For college level courses in Home Economics.

Girls Trade Schools

Boston Trade School for Girls	56 The Fenway, Boston	For courses in Catering, Dressmaking, Millinery, Power Stitching, and Scientific Care of Hair and Skin.
Essex County School of Homemaking	Hathorne	For its three-year Home-making program.
Henry O. Peabody School for Girls	Peabody Rd., Norwood	For courses in Dressmaking, Power Stitching, Foods, and Scientific Care of Hair and Skin.
Lowell Vocational School for Girls	Paige and John Sts., Lowell	For course in Scientific Care of Hair and Skin.

Springfield Trade School for Girls	1300 State St., Springfield	For courses in Baking, Catering, Millinery, Power Stitching, Laundering, and Care of Hair and Skin.
Waltham — Arthur A. Hansen Trade School for Girls	Parmenter Rd., Waltham	For one-year Power Stitching program.
Worcester—David Hale Fanning Trade School for Girls	High and Chatham Sts., Worcester	For courses in Catering, Dressmaking, Millinery, Power Stitching, Printing, and Care of Hair and Skin.

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MISCELLANEOUS VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS

Aircraft Schools

Airmantech Aviation Mechanics School	1211 Liberty St., Springfield	Master Mechanics (includes Aircraft and Engine Mechanics), Aircraft Mechanics.
New England Air-Craft School	395 Maverick St., East Boston	Aircraft Construction & design, Aircraft Maintenance Engineering, and Master Mechanics.

Barber Schools

Vaughn Barber School	1121 Washington St., Boston	Equipped to train barbers for Massachusetts examinations.

Cooking Schools

Miss Farmer's School of Cookery	30 Huntington Ave., Boston	Cooking (Shorter intensive courses are available, covering some of the work included in the full eight-month course.)
*Elinor G. Hanna Cooking and Candy School	922 Beacon St., Boston	General Cooking, Baking and Pastry, Cake Decorating, Candy Making, Chocolate Dipping, and Bonbon Dipping.

Civil Service Schools

Fall River Business Institute	209 Franklin St., Fall River	Civil Service Training for Mail Clerk, Mail Carrier, Railway Postal Clerk, and other training for similar examinations.
Springfield Civil Service School	145 State St., Springfield	Equipped to give training for postal clerk and mail carrier service examinations.

Dance Schools

Jacobs Pillow Dance Festival, Incorporated (Summer)	Lee	For programs of instruction in artistic dancing and in the American dance — its history and source material.

Fingerprint Schools

Faurot Fingerprint School	585 Boylston St., Boston	Fingerprinting (Day and Evening Classes)

* Removed from list March 8, 1946.

Funeral Directing and Embalming Schools

Boston School of Anatomy and Embalming	169 Massachusetts Ave., Boston	Equipped to give training in funeral directing and embalming.
New England Institute of Anatomy and Embalming	236 Huntington Ave., Boston	Equipped to give training in funeral directing and embalming.

Jewelry Trade Schools

Attleboro Jewelry Trade Schools	Ingram Bldg., 54 Union St., Attleboro	Machine Shop, Silversmithing

Massage Schools

Nylin School of Swedish Massage	90 Winchester St., Brookline	Four-months' course in massage.

Navigation Schools

Bay State Navigation School	7 Rowes Wharf, Boston	Courses in preparation for: Masters, Chief Mate, Second Mate, Third Mate, and Pilotage licenses.

Optics Schools

Fenway School of Mechanical Optics	520 Newbury St., Boston	For day and evening courses in optical mechanics.

Photography Courses

Boston Young Men's Christian Union	41 Boylston St., Boston	Courses in Photography and Photographic Portraiture.
Franklin Technical Institute	41 Berkeley St., Boston	For courses in photography and portraiture.

Police Schools

Harry Bloomberg Police School	18 Boylston St., Boston	For training of police officers for promotional examinations; also legal training courses in preparation for police duty.

Refrigeration Courses

Massachusetts Trades Shops Schools (Refrigeration Division).	221 Columbus Ave., Boston	For training in refrigeration service.

Watch Making Schools

School of Waltham Watch Company	Waltham	Machine Shop and Watch Repairing.

Plastics Schools

Feener School of Plastics	216 Tremont St., Boston	For courses in the Elements of Plastics, Machine Drafting and Mold Design.
Technical School of Plastics	295 Huntington Ave., Boston	For courses in Plastics in Industry, Chemistry of Plastics, Mechanical Engineering and Mold Designing.

Radio and Telegraph Schools

Massachusetts Radio and Telegraph School.	18 Boylston St., Boston	For programs of training for Radio Operator, Radio Technician, Radio Service and Repair.

Steam Engineering Schools

Hawley Mullane Engineering School	115 Huntington Ave., Boston	For courses in preparation for State Examinations as follows: 2nd Class Fireman, 1st Class Fireman, 3rd Class Engineer, 4th Class Engineer, 2nd Class Engineer, 1st Class Engineer, and Boiler Inspector.
State Steam Engineering School	97 Haverhill St., Boston	For courses in preparation for State Examinations as follows: 2nd Class Fireman, 1st Class Fireman, 4th Class Engineer, 3rd Class Engineer, 2nd Class Engineer, 1st Class Engineer, 3rd Class Assistant Marine Engineer, 2nd Assistant Marine Engineer, 1st Assistant Marine Engineer, Marine Chief Engineer (Steam or Diesel).

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PRIVATE COLLEGE PREPARATORY SCHOOLS

Abbott Academy, Andover
Academy of the Assumption, Wellesley Hills
Academy of Notre Dame, Roxbury
Academy of the Sacred Heart, Fall River
Misses Allen School, West Newton
Assumption High School, Worcester
The Bancroft School, Worcester
Beaver Country Day School, Chestnut Hill
Belmont Hill School, Belmont
Berkeley Preparatory School, Boston
Berkshire School, Sheffield
Boston College High School, Boston
Boys Catholic High School, Malden
Brimmer and May School, Boston
Brooks School, North Andover
Browne and Nichols School, Cambridge
Buckingham School, Cambridge
Mary A. Burnham School, Northampton
Cambridge Academy, Cambridge
Cambridge Preparatory School, Cambridge
Cambridge School, Inc., Kendall Green
Cathedral High School, Springfield
Central Catholic High School, Lawrence
Chapel Hill School, Waltham
Chauncy Hall School, Boston
Choate School, Brookline
Concord Academy, Concord
Mgr. James Coyle High School, Taunton
Cranwell Preparatory School, Lenox
Cushing Academy, Ashburnham
Dana Hall School, Wellesley
Dean Academy, Franklin
Deerfield Academy, Deerfield
Derby Academy, Hingham
Girls Catholic High School, Malden
Governor Dummer Academy, South Byfield
Groton School, Groton
Miss Hall's School, Inc., Pittsfield
Howard Seminary, West Bridgewater
Huntington School for Boys, Boston
Immaculate Conception High School, Revere
Lawrence Academy, Groton
Lenox School, Lenox
Lincoln Preparatory School, Boston
MacDuffie School, Springfield
Middlesex School, Concord
Milton Academy, Milton
Monson Academy, Monson
Mount Hermon School, Mount Hermon
Noble and Greenough School, Dedham
Northampton School for Girls, Northampton
Northfield Seminary, East Northfield
Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind, Watertown

Phillips Academy, Andover.
Rivers Country Day School, Chestnut Hill
Rogers Hall, Lowell
Roxbury Latin School, West Roxbury
St. Anne's School, Arlington Heights
St. Clement High School, West Somerville
St. John's High School, Worcester
St. John's Preparatory School, Danvers
St. Joseph Central High School, Pittsfield
St. Mark's School, Southboro
St. Michael's High School, Northampton
South Lancaster Academy, South Lancaster
Stoneleigh-Prospect Hill School, Greenfield
Tabor Academy, Marion
Thayer Academy, South Braintree
Walnut Hill School, Natick
Wilbraham Academy, Wilbraham
Williston Academy, Easthampton
The Winsor School, Boston
Woodward Institute, Quincy
Worcester Academy, Worcester

PUBLIC COLLEGE PREPARTORY SCHOOLS

Public secondary schools whose college preparatory program has been approved by either the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools (Professor George S. Miller, Secretary, Tufts College, Medford 55, Massachusetts), or the New England College Entrance Board (Professor William L. Machmer, Secretary, Massachusetts State College, Amherst, Massachusetts), have been approved for veterans.

In the belief that the demand for college preparatory training in such schools will be negligible the list of approved public secondary schools is not published for general distribution. Those who are interested in knowing whether or not any particular high school has been approved should write the State Department of Education at 200 Newbury Street, Boston, or the Veterans Administration, 30 Court Street, Boston, or to the Secretary of one of the Associations named above.

REFRESHER COLLEGE PREPARATORY COURSES

The following schools have been approved for academic courses to meet requirements for a High School Diploma, a State Equivalency Certificate, for entrance into some school or trade, or for other similar purposes:

Manter-Hall School, 71 Mt. Auburn Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts
State Regional High Schools located at:
State Teachers College, Bridgewater
" " " Fitchburg
" " " Framingham
" " " Lowell
" " " North Adams
" " " Salem
" " " Westfield
" " " Worcester

Massachusetts School of Art, Brookline and Longwood Avenues, Boston
Senior High School, New Bedford
Somerville High School, Somerville
Pittsfield High School, Pittsfield
The Newman Preparatory School, 126 Newbury Street, Boston. For refresher and make-up evening courses in high school subjects.

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STATE-AIDED SCHOOLS AND COURSES

APPROVED STATE-AIDED DAY INDUSTRIAL (TRADE) SCHOOLS, MEN AND BOYS

Admission—These schools are available to residents of Massachusetts over 14 years of age, with at least sixth grade schooling, able to profit by the instruction, and able to do the work.

Residents of the state but *non-residents* of towns where schools are located, are also admitted. Tuition is free to the pupils.

Nature of Work—The equipment is that actually found in the occupation trained for. Machines, tools, methods, and standards are those of present-day industry. Real productive work of commercial value is a requirement.

Teachers—The shop teachers are picked from those most skilled in their respective trades. The non-vocational teachers must be familiar and in sympathy with the aims and purposes of vocational education, and must have college or normal training. Boys' classes are taught by men teachers. Girls' classes are taught by women teachers.

Each student is allowed to progress as rapidly as possible. Individual promotion, rather than uniform time spent, is a feature of organization.

Placement and Follow-up—The school helps graduates to find jobs.

Evening Classes—Evening classes in the Trades, Agricultural Subjects and Home-making Courses may be conducted in any of the following schools.

Inquiries regarding these schools should be addressed to the Local Director or to the Vocational Division, State Department of Education, 200 Newbury Street, Boston.

School	*Address*	*Length of Course (Years)*	*Trades Taught*
Attleboro Jewelry Trade	Ingram Bldg., 54 Union St.	4	Machine Shop Silversmithing
Barnstable Trade	High School, Hyannis	4	Boat Building Machine Shop
Beverly Trade	High School Bldg., corner Schier Rd. and Colon St.	3	Automobile Repair Cabinet Making Carpentry Pattern Making Printing Sheet Metal
Belmont General Vocational	High School	3	Automobile Repair Machine Sheet Metal Woodworking

School	*Address*	*Length of Course (Years)*	*Trades Taught*
Boston Trade High	550 Parker St., Roxbury	3	Airplane Service Automobile Repair Cabinet Making Carpentry Drafting Electrical Machine Shop Printing & Decorating Plumbing Printing Radio Sheet Metal Welding & Forging
Boston-Louis D. Brandeis Vocational High	25 Warrenton St., Boston	4	Auto Mechanics Building Maintenance Cabinet Making Commercial Art Electrical Machine Office Machine Printing
Brockton General Vocational	High School Bldg.	3	Carpentry Leather Machine Metal Work Sign Posters Welding Woodwork
Cambridge General Vocational	Rindge Technical School	3	Bookbinding Printing Woodwork Electrical
Chicopee Trade	High School Bldg.	3	Automobile Repair Carpentry Machine Shop Welding
Dighton General Vocational	High School Bldg.	4	Auto Mechanics Woodworking
Everett Vocational High	23 Summer St.	3	Decorating Electrical Electrical Appliances Machine Shop Printing Sheet Metal
Fall River-Diman Vocational High	Bank & Durfee Sts.	3	Automobile Repair Cabinet Making Decorating
Fitchburg General Vocational	188 Elm St.	3	Auto Mechanics Electrical Machine Woodwork

School	*Address*	*Length of Course (Years)*	*Trades Taught*
Gloucester General Vocational	High School Bldg.	4	Auto Mechanics Carpentry Electrical Machine Printing Sheet Metal
Greenfield Vocational	High School Bldg.	4	Machine
Haverhill-Charles W. Arnold Trade School	18-24 Wingate St.	3	Automobile Repair Electrical Machine Shop Plumbing Printing Sheet Metal Welding
Holyoke Trade	Cor. Pine & Franklin Sts.	2	Automobile Repair Carpentry Electrical Machine Shop Printing Sheet Metal
Lawrence General Vocational	High School Bldg.	3	Cabinetmaking Electrical Machine
Leominster-Saxton Trade	305 Whitney St.	3	Cabinet Making Carpentry Machine Shop Plastics Steam Power
Lynn Independent Industrial Shoemaking	Old English H. S. Bldg., 50 High St.	Indeterminate	Shoemaking Shoe Repairing
Lowell Vocational	French & John Sts.	3	Automobile Repair Cabinet Making Carpentry Electrical Machine Shop
Malden Vocational	Old High School Bldg.	3	Auto Repair Machine Shop Sheet Metal
Marlboro Vocational	Florence St.	3	Machine Shop
Medford Vocational	Bradlee Rd.	3	Automobile Repair Cabinet Making Decorating Electrical Machine Shop Printing Sheet Metal
Milford Trade	Plains Grammar School	3	Machine Shop

School	*Address*	*Length of Course (Years)*	*Trades Taught*
Nantucket General Vocational	High School Bldg.	4	Sheet Metal Woodwork
New Bedford Vocational	415 Ash St.	4	Automobile Repair Carpentry Electrical Industrial Design Machine Shop Machine Drafting Power Welding
Newburyport Vocational	High School Bldg.	4	Carpentry Machine
Newton Trade	Elm Rd., Newtonville	4	Automobile Repair Cabinet Making Electrical Machine Shop Pattern Making Printing
North Adams Vocational	Drury High School Bldg., East Main St.	4	Machine Shop
Northampton-Smith's Industrial	80 Locust St., Northampton	3	Automobile Repair Carpentry Electrical Machine Painting & Decorating Sheet Metal
Northbridge General Vocational	Jr. High School, Whitinsville	3	Machine Woodworking
Oak Bluffs Trade	High School Bldg.	4	Electrical
Pittsfield Vocational	High School Bldg., East St.	3	Auto Mechanics Auto Body Repair Machine Shop Machine Drafting Printing Sheet Metal Welding
Quincy Trade	High School Bldg., Woodward Ave.	3	Automobile Repair Cabinet Making Electrical Machine Shop Pattern Making Plumbing Sheet Metal
Salem Vocational	5 Broad St.	3	Automobile Repair Electrical
Shelburne General Vocational	Arms Academy, Maple St., Shelburne Falls	4	Auto Mechanics Electrical Metal Work Woodworking

School	*Address*	*Length of Course (Years)*	*Trades Taught*
Somerville Vocational School for Boys	Cross & Bonair Sts.	3	Automobile Repair Carpentry Electrical Machine Shop Painting & Decorating Printing
Southbridge-Cole Trade	Dresser St., Southbridge	3&4	Automobile Repair Cabinet Making Machine Shop
Springfield Trade	1300 State St.	3	Automobile Repair Cabinet Making Drafting Electrical Machine Shop Pattern Making Printing Sheet Metal Interior Decoration Commercial Art Airplane Mechanics Radio Welding

APPROVED STATE-AIDED PART-TIME COOPERATIVE SCHOOLS

School	*Address*	*Length of Course (Years)*		*Trades Taught*
		In School	*In Employment*	
Boston:				
Brighton	High School Bldg., Warren St., Brighton	3	1	Automobile Repair
Charlestown	Spencer Memorial Annex, Cross St.	3	1	Electrical
Dorchester	High School for Boys, Dunbar Ave.	3	1	Cabinet Making
East Boston	High School, White St.	3	1	Machine
Hyde Park	High School, Greenwood Sq.	3	1	Machine
Roxbury	High School, Warren & Townsend Sts.	3	1	Printing
South Boston	High School, 85 G St.	3	1	Sheet Metal, Welding
Beverly	High School, cor. Sohier Rd. & Colon St.	2	6 mo.	Machine
Southbridge	Dresser St.	3&4	Approx. 1	Cabinet Making Machine Drafting Machine Shop Factory Maintenance Printing Electrical Painting & Decorating Sheet Metal
Waltham	Waltham Watch Co.	2	1	Machine Shop
		18 mo.	None	Watch Repairing

APPROVED STATE-AIDED PART-TIME COOPERATIVE DISTRIBUTIVE OCCUPATIONS SCHOOLS

School	*Address*	*Length of Course (Years)*	*Trades Taught*
Boston:			(Courses offered at 4 Boston schools)
Brighton High School	Warren St.	1	Grocery Store Operation Retailing Selling Small Store Management Window Display
East Boston High School	High School Bldg., White St.	1	
High School of Practical Arts	35 Greenville St., Roxbury	1	
Roxbury Memorial High School (Girls)	205 Townsend St., Roxbury	1	
Brockton-Vocational School	High School Bldg., Brockton	1	Retail Selling
Lowell-Vocational School	High School Bldg., Lowell	1	Retail Selling
Medford-Vocational School	High School Bldg., Medford	1	Retail Selling
Newton-Vocational School	High School Bldg., Newtonville	1	Retail Selling
Norwood-Henry O. Peabody (Trade School for Girls)	Peabody Rd., Norwood	1	Retail Selling
Pittsfield-Vocational School	High School Bldg., East St.	1	Retail Selling
Springfield Trade School	1300 State St.	1	Grocery Store Operation Retail Selling Small Store Management Window Display
Worcester-David Hale Fanning Trade School for Girls	High and Chatham Sts.	1	Grocery Store Operation Retail Selling Small Store Management Window Display

APPROVED STATE-AIDED DAY INDUSTRIAL (TRADE) SCHOOLS FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS

SCHOOLS

School	*Address*	*Length of Course (Years)*	*Trades Taught*
Boston Trade School for Girls	56 The Fenway, Boston	2	Catering
		3	Dressmaking
		2	Millinery
		2	Power Stitching
		2	Scientific Care of Hair & Skin
Norwood-Henry O. Peabody Trade School for Girls	Peabody Rd., Norwood	3	Dressmaking & Power Stitching
		3	Foods
		2	Scientific Care of Hair & Skin
Springfield Trade School for Girls	1300 State St.	2	Bakery
		3	Dressmaking
		3	Foods & Catering
		2	Millinery
		2	Power Stitching
		1	Scientific Laundering
		2	Scientific Care of Hair & Skin
Waltham-Arthur A. Hansen Trade School for Girls	Whittemore School Bldg., Parmenter Rd., Waltham	1	Power Stitching
Worcester-David Hale Fanning Trade School for Girls	High and Chatham Sts.	3	Catering
		3	Dressmaking
		2	Millinery
		2	Power Stitching
		3	Printing
		2	Scientific Care of Hair & Skin

APPROVED HOUSEHOLD ARTS SCHOOLS AND HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENTS

SCHOOLS

School	*Address*	*Length of Course (Years)*	*Trades Taught*
Essex County School of Homemaking	Hathorne	3	Homemaking
Lowell Household Arts	John St.	2	Homemaking
New Bedford Household Arts	415 Ash St.	4	Homemaking
Northampton-Smith's Household Arts	80 Locust St.	3	Homemaking
Salem Household Arts	5 Broad St.	2	Homemaking
Worcester Household Arts	High & Chatham Sts.	2&3	Homemaking

DEPARTMENTS

School	*Address*	*Length of Course (Years)*	*Trades Taught*
Adams Household Arts	Senior High School	2	Homemaking
Agawam Household Arts	High School	2	Homemaking
Avon Household Arts	High School	2	Homemaking
Barnstable Household Arts	High School, Hyannis	2	Homemaking
Belchertown Household Arts	High School	2	Homemaking
Beverly Household Arts	High School	3	Homemaking
Boston Household Arts	High School of Practical Arts Winthrop & Greenville Sts., Roxbury	4	Homemaking
Bourne Household Arts	High School	2	Homemaking
Brockton Household Arts	High School	3	Homemaking
Chicopee Household Arts	High School	2	Homemaking
Dartmouth Household Arts	High School, North Dartmouth	2	Homemaking
Deerfield Household Arts	High School, South Deerfield	2	Homemaking
Dighton Household Arts	High School	2	Homemaking
Everett Household Arts	High School	2	Homemaking
Fall River Household Arts	Technical High School	3	Homemaking
Falmouth Household Arts	Village School	3	Homemaking
Fitchburg Household Arts	High School	2	Homemaking
Great Barrington Household Arts	Bryant School	2	Homemaking
Hadley Household Arts	Hopkins Academy	2	Homemaking
Hatfield Household Arts	Smith Academy	2	Homemaking
Haverhill Household Arts	High School	4	Homemaking
Holliston Household Arts	High School	2	Homemaking
Hudson Household Arts	High School	2	Homemaking
Lee Household Arts	High School	2	Homemaking
Marshfield Household Arts	High School	2	Homemaking
Newburyport Household Arts	High School	2	Homemaking
New Salem Household Arts	Household Arts Bldg.	2	Homemaking
North Adams Household Arts	Drury High School	2	Homemaking
Northbridge Household Arts	High School, Whitinsville	3	Homemaking
Norton Household Arts	High School	2	Homemaking
Palmer Household Arts	High School	2	Homemaking
Pittsfield Household Arts	High School	3	Homemaking
Plymouth Household Arts	Senior High School	2	Homemaking
Provincetown Household Arts	High School	2	Homemaking
Randolph Household Arts	High School	2	Homemaking
Scituate Household Arts	High School	2	Homemaking
Shelburne Household Arts	Arms Academy	2	Homemaking
Somerville Household Arts	High School	3	Homemaking
Southbridge Household Arts	Mary E. Wells H. S.	2	Homemaking
Townsend Household Arts	Spaulding Memorial High School	2	Homemaking
Webster Household Arts	Bartlett High School	2	Homemaking
Wellfleet Household Arts	High School	2	Homemaking
Westport Household Arts	High School	2	Homemaking
Weymouth Household Arts	High School, East Weymouth	2	Homemaking
Winchendon Household Arts	Murdock High School	2	Homemaking
West Bridgewater Household Arts	Howard High School	2	Homemaking

APPROVED COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS

Day courses, varying from short units to four years in length, train for Agricultural careers. They are open to residents of Massachusetts, fourteen years or older, with at least sixth grade schooling, who are able to do the work and profit by the instruction. Tuition is free to pupils who are non-residents of towns where schools are located.

The schools operate on a seven-hour day, of which fifty per cent or more is given to practical work, thirty per cent or more to related technical instruction, and from ten to twenty per cent to citizenship and general education.

School	*Address*	*Length of Course (Years)*	*Courses Taught*
Bristol County	Segreganset	4	The following courses are taught in each school:
Essex County	Hathorne	4	Dairying & Dairy Farming
Norfolk County Weymouth Branch	460 Main St., Walpole High School, E. Weymouth	4	Farm Crops Vegetable growing, including truck farming Poultry Raising
Northampton-Smith's Agricultural	80 Locust St., Northampton	4	Fruit Growing Floriculture & Greenhouse work Landscape Gardening

APPROVED VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENTS IN HIGH SCHOOLS

In high school departments, fifty per cent of the school day is devoted to vocational work, and fifty per cent to regualr high school work. In all schools, small instructional groups and a recognition of individual differences are insisted upon.

School	*Address*	*Length of Course (Years)*	*Courses Taught*
Agawam	High School	4	The following courses are taught in each school:
Ashfield	Sanderson Academy, Ashfield	4	
Barnstable	High School, Hyannis	4	Dairying & Dairy Farming
Boston	Jamaica Plain High School	3	Farm Crops
Dartmouth	High School, No. Dartmouth	4	Vegetable Growing including Truck Farming
Falmouth	Lawrence High School, Falmouth	4	
Hatfield	Smith Academy	4	Poultry Raising
Hudson	High School	4	Fruit Growing
Middleboro	High School	4	Floriculture & Greenhouse Work
New Salem	New Salem Academy	4	Landscape Gardening
Shelburne	Arms Academy	4	
Stockbridge	Williams High School	4	
Templeton	High School, Baldwinville	4	
Westfield	High School	4	
Westport	High School	4	
West Springfield	High School	4	
Williamstown	High School	4	
Worcester	North High School	4	

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LICENSED PRIVATE TRADE SCHOOLS IN MASSACHUSETTS

On November 1, 1941, a law governing the licensing of private trade schools in Massachusetts became effective. The law provides that no person shall operate or maintain a private trade school unless he is licensed so to do by the Commissioner of Education.

The term "private trade school" shall, in sections twenty-one to twenty one D, inclusive, mean a school maintained, or classes conducted, for the purpose of teaching any trade or industrial occupation for profit or for a tuition charge but shall not include a private business school, school or college regularly chartered and authorized by the laws of the commonwealth to grant degrees, an endowed school which offers approved courses without profit, or a school exclusively engaged in training physically handicapped persons or a school conducted by any person for the education and training of his own employees.

Licenses are issued for one year. They may be renewed if conditions are approved. The following list of schools have been granted licenses, having been approved as to the following factors: equipment, methods of instruction, housing, qualifications of instructors, sound financial structure, satisfactory plan for enrolment of students and tuition.

School	*Address*	*Length of Course*		*Courses Offered*
Airmantech Aviation Mechanics School	1211 Liberty St., Springfield	2 yrs	1650 hrs. total	Master Mechanics (includes Aircraft & Engine Mechanics)
		1 yr.	960 hrs.	Aircraft Mechanics
		1 yr.	960 hrs.	Engine Mechanics
Boston School of Dental Nursing	121 Bay State Rd., Boston	9½ mo.	1000 hrs. min. Day	Dental Nursing
		9½ mo.	800 hrs. min. Eve.	
Boston School of Mechanical Dentistry	121 Bay State Rd., Boston	9½ mo.	1025 hrs. min. Day	Dental Technicians
		15 mo.	840 hrs. min. Eve.	
Chamberlain School of Retailing	739 Boylston St., Boston	2 yrs.	745 hrs. plus field work	Retailing
Clinical Laboratory School of Technique	520 Commonwealth Ave., Boston	1 yr.	1500 hrs. plus one mo. hospital work	Medical Laboratory Technique
Miss Farmer's School of Cookery	30 Huntington Ave., Boston	8 mo.	744 hrs. (Shorter intensive courses are available, covering some of the work included in the full 8 mo. course)	Cooking

School	*Address*	*Length of Course*		*Courses Offered*
Faurot Finger Print School	585 Boylston St., Boston	6 mo.	130 hrs. Day	Fingerprinting
		6 mo.	117 hrs. Eve.	
Feener School of Plastics	216 Tremont St., Boston	16 wks.	64 hrs.	Elements of Plastics (Lecture & Informational Course) Elements of Plastics, Machine Drafting & Mold Design
		30 wks.	199 hrs.	
		30 wks.	225 hrs.	Machine Drafting & Mold Design
French School of Dress Design	739 Boylston St., Boston			Dressmaking, Designing, Millinery & Bagmaking
*Elinor G. Hanna Cooking & Candy School	922 Beacon St., Boston		40 hrs.	General Cooking
			35 hrs.	Baking & Pastry
			30 hrs.	Cake Decorating
			35 hrs.	Candy Making
			30 hrs.	Chocolate Dipping
			30 hrs.	Bon-bon Dipping
Hawley Mullane Engineering School	115 Huntington Ave., Boston	2 mo.	260 hrs.	2nd Class Fireman
		2½ mo.	325 hrs.	1st Class Fireman
		3 mo.	385 hrs.	3rd Class Engineer
		3 mo.	385 hrs.	4th Class Engineer
		6 mo.	780 hrs.	2nd Class Engineer
		12 mo.	1760 hrs.	1st Class Engineer
		6 mo.	780 hrs.	Boiler Inspector (Prepares for above State Licenses)
Jackson Von Ladau School of Fashion	248 Boylston St., Boston	3 yrs.	800 hrs. yr. Day	Fashion Illustration
		3 yrs.	800 hrs. yr. Day	Fashion Design
		3 yrs.	800 hrs. yr. Day	Fashion Illustration & Design
		6 mo.	88 hrs. Eve.	Fashion Illustration
		6 mo.	88 hrs. Eve.	Fashion Design
Massachusetts Radio and Telegraph School	18 Boylston St., Boston	8 mo.	640 hrs. Day	Radio Operator
		43 wks.	860 hrs. Day	Radio Technician
		16 mo.	414 hrs. Eve.	Radio Operator (Prepares for above Federal Amateur Radio Telephone & Radio Telegraph Licenses
		14 mo.	360 hrs. Eve.	Radio Service & Repair

* Removed from list March 8, 1946.

School	*Address*	*Length of Course*		*Courses Offered*
Modern School of Fashion & Design	687 Boylston St., Boston	3 yrs.		Interior Decoration
		2 yrs.		Costume Design
		3 yrs.		Fashion Illustration
		2 yrs.		Styling
		3 yrs.		Advertising Art
New England Air-Craft School	395 Maverick St., E. Boston	2 yrs.	1170 hrs. a yr.	Aircraft Construction & Design
		3 yrs.	1246 hrs. a yr.	Aircraft Maintenance Engineering
		72 wks.	2520 hrs. Day	Master Mechanics
		192 wks.	1728 hrs. Eve.	Master Mechanics
		40 wks.	1400 hrs. Day	Airplane Mechanics
		108 wks.	972 hrs. Eve.	Airplane Mechanics
		40 wks.	1400 hrs. Day	Engine Mechanics
		108 wks.	972 hrs. Eve.	Engine Mechanics
New England School of Art	186 Massachusetts Ave., Boston	3 yrs.	800 hrs. yr. Day	Drawing & Painting
		3 yrs.	800 hrs. yr. Day	Costume Design
		3 yrs.	800 hrs. yr. Day	Fashion Illustration
		3 yrs.	800 hrs. yr. Day	Advertising Illustration
		3 yrs.	800 hrs. yr. Day	General Design
		3 yrs.	800 hrs. yr. Day	Interior Decoration
		4 yrs.	128 hrs. yr. Eve.	Drawing & Painting
		4 yrs.	128 hrs. yr. Eve.	Costume Design
		4 yrs.	128 hrs. yr. Eve.	Fashion Illustration
		4 yrs.	128 hrs. yr. Eve.	Advertising Illustration
		4 yrs.	128 hrs. yr. Eve.	General Design
		4 yrs.	128 hrs. yr. Eve.	Interior Decoration
		4 yrs.	128 hrs. yr. Eve.	Lettering
		4 yrs.	128 hrs. yr. Eve.	Pen and Ink
		4 yrs.	128 hrs. yr. Eve.	Pattern Drafting

School	*Address*	*Length of Course*		*Courses Offered*
School of Practical Art	10 Newbury St., Boston	3 yrs.	850 hrs. yr. Day	General Commercial Art
		3 yrs.	850 hrs. yr. Day	Illustration
		3 yrs.	850 hrs. yr. Day	Design
		3 yrs.	850 hrs. yr. Day	Fashion
		4 yrs.	240 hrs. yr. Eve.	General Commercial Art
		4 yrs.	240 hrs. yr. Eve.	Illustration
		4 yrs.	240 hrs. yr. Eve.	Design
		4 yrs.	240 hrs. yr. Eve.	Fashion
Scott Carbee School of Art	126 Massachusetts Ave., Boston	3 yrs.	800 hrs. yr.	Fine and Commercial Art
		4 yrs.	800 hrs. yr.	Fine and Commercial Art
		20 wks.	60 hrs.	Airbrush
Soucy Sewing School	499 Essex St., Lawrence	10 mos.	1000 hrs.	Complete Course including Dressmaking, Tailoring, Drafting, Design
		10 mos.	375 hrs.	Dressmaking
		10 mos.	375 hrs.	Tailoring
		10 mos.	62½ hrs.	Drafting
		10 mos.	187½ hrs.	Designing
		10 mos.	62½ hrs.	Draping
State Steam Engineering School	97 Haverhill St., Boston	Minimum of 30 hrs. in all courses		2nd Class Fireman 1st Class Fireman 4th Class Engineer 3rd Class Engineer 2nd Class Engineer 1st Class Engineer (Prepares for the above State Licenses) 3rd Asst. Marine Engineer 2nd Asst. Marine Engineer 1st Asst. Marine Engineer Marine Chief Engineer (Steam or Diesel) (Prepares for the above Federal Licenses)

School	*Address*	*Length of Course*		*Courses Offered*
Technical School for Plastics	295 Huntington Ave., Boston	3½ mos.	75 hrs.	Plastics in Industry Lecture & Informational Course)
		8½ mo.	190 hrs.	Chemistry of Plastics (Including Laboratory Work in addition to Lecture & Informational course)
		9½ mo.	215 hrs.	Mechanical Engineering (Includes Drafting in addition to Lecture & Informational Course)
		9½ mo.	215 hrs.	Mold Designing (Includes Drafting in addition to Lecture & Informational course)
Vesper George School of Art	42 St. Botolph St., Boston	2 and 3 yr. courses approximately 850 hrs. a yr. Day. Eve. school classes held from October to May, 5 hrs. a wk.		Commercial & Fine Arts
Wilson School	285 Huntington Ave., Boston	10 mos.	1500 hrs. Day	Med. Laboratory & X-Ray Technique
		9 mos.	216 hrs. Eve.	Applied X-Ray Technique
		9 mos.	216 hrs. Eve.	Med. Laboratory Assistant including Hematology, Blood Chemistry, Urinalysis

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
DIVISION OF ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION
AND
STATE TEACHERS COLLEGES
FOR
1945-1946

ENROLLMENTS:

The enrollments in the Teachers Colleges in 1944 dropped to 1,842, a decrease of 43 per cent from the high of the past ten years, which was 3,239, or a decrease of 37 per cent from the normal which was approximately 3,000. These figures compare with a national average decreased enrollment for Teachers Colleges of approximately 60 per cent.

As of October 1, 1945, the enrollment figure increased to 2,131. This increase in enrollment is not enough to be at all significant because it is still 29 per cent below normal and the number of graduates of the Teachers Colleges at the present time and the number of prospective graduates are entirely too few for even normal demands.

In all of the Teachers Colleges combined last year, only 194 students were graduated from the elementary course and 67 from the junior high school course. This year, only 133 will be graduated from the elementary course (i.e. if there is no mortality), and only 79 will be graduated from the junior high course.

I think that these are important figures because they point to a rather serious situation particularly in the elementary and junior high school fields.

The average number of new teachers needed each year in normal times, exclusive of Boston, is approximately 1,100, if the ten-year average for 1930 to 1939 is significant. The actual average for that period was 1,090.

According to the latest figures, the actual percentages of teachers, principals, and supervisors in the three major divisions are: 56.1 in the elementary grades, 16.7 in the junior high school grades, and 27.2 in the senior high grades. Applying these percentages to the 1,100 average, we arrive at a potential demand as follows:

Elementary	- 617
Junior High School	- 184
Senior High School	- 299.

This, then, is the demand. The supply for last year was, as stated before, 134 elementary and 67 junior high; for this year, 133 elementary and 79 junior high. I have not included the senior high school because the percentage of teachers trained in the Teachers Colleges in this area is not significant.

The seriousness of this situation is further indicated by the fact that over the past several years there has been an increase in the number of births. This increase has already been felt in the schools as indicated by the figures for 1943-44, which show an increase of 415 in the number of pupils in the kindergarten and an increase of 667 in the number of pupils in Grade 1.

MAJOR PROJECTS

At the present time, there are three major projects in process in the Teachers Colleges:

1. A study of the non-professional, or general education courses with a view to revising them, if necessary, in light of such recent studies as: "General Education in a Free Society" and "A Design for General Education".

2. A study of the summer and extension programs with a view to establishing a State-wide plan of course offerings.

3. A study of the graduate programs which are at present operated at the State Teachers Colleges at Bridgewater, Fitchburg, Hyannis and North Adams. Tentative agreements have been reached on the following points:

   a. To eliminate the thesis and to reduce the credit allowance.
   b. To "step up" the requirements making the courses more challenging.
   c. To conduct no graduate courses (excepting the course in research) for fewer than four semester hours.
   d. To require eighteen semester hours of credit in prescribed courses.
   e. To try to eliminate a combination of undergraduates and graduates in the same course.

PROGRAM FOR VETERANS

All of the Teachers Colleges, with the possible exceptions of Lowell and Salem, are prepared to admit another freshman class at the beginning of the second semester, so that veterans who are returning from service now will not be required to wait a year before being admitted. It has also been decided to administer the entrance examination at any time during the year when the veteran applies and to admit him on the basis of his high school record, a personal interview, and the satisfactory passing of the American Council in Education's psychological

examination. This eliminates for the veteran the passing of the American Council's English Achievement Test. This was eliminated because it was felt that it would be unfair to subject many of these veterans to such a test if they had been away from study for a long period.

DEATH OF ANSON B. HANDY

Anson B. Handy, former President of the State Teachers College at Hyannis and Coordinator of the Veterans Education Program in the State Department of Education, died at his home in Hyannis on March 24, 1945.

After having been graduates from the State Teachers College at Bridgewater, Mr. Handy received the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts from Harvard University. He taught at East Greenwich Academy, York, Maine; Barre; Putnam; Stafford Springs and Thompsonville, Connecticut, before being appointed Superintendent of Schools in Plymouth, Massachusetts, in which office he served for fifteen years, prior to entering the service of the Commonwealth.

He was appointed President of the State Teachers College at Hyannis in 1941 and served in this capacity until the operation of the institution was temporarily suspended, due to low enrollments.

Noted for his scholarship and ability as an administrator, Mr. Handy was prominent in the activities of the New England and Massachusetts School Superintendents' Associations. He was also President of the Bridgewater Alumni Association and of the Plymouth County Teachers' Association. He was a capable and kindly administrator, whose passing will be felt by all who have known him.

DEATH OF CLINTON E. CARPENTER

President Clinton E. Carpenter, of the Worcester State Teachers College, died on June 20, 1945.

Following a long service as Director of Teacher-Training at the North Adams and Fitchburg State Teachers Colleges, Mr. Carpenter was chosen to be President of the Worcester State Teachers College in January, 1940. To his new position, he contributed a wide knowledge of educational theory and practice, especially in the elementary field.

During his administration, thirty-five acres adjoining and to the south of the college grounds were added to the original plot, the gift of Mr. George I. Rockwood, prominent Worcester industrialist, and devoted friend of the College.

Building on the labors of his predecessor, Dr. William B. Aspinwall, President Carpenter succeeded in having the Worcester State Teachers College accredited by the American Association of Teachers Colleges, the first of the Massachusetts State Teachers Colleges to be so honored.

Extension of the Teachers College Program

Under the terms of Chapter 660, Acts of 1945, the Department of Education was authorized and directed to provide for veterans of World War II, an educational program at each of the Teachers Colleges and at the Massachusetts School of Art, to provide in addition to the regular Teacher-Training subjects, instruction in such subjects as it deemed expedient in the training of such veterans in the fields of art, science, and industry.

In accordance with this Act, the Teachers Colleges are preparing to accept veterans of World War II for the general education program in the first two years, whether they are interested in preparing themselves for teaching or not.

STATE TEACHERS COLLEGES

The following are reports from the State Teachers Colleges relative to their activities during the year 1945-46:

State Teachers College at Bridgewater

The State Teachers College at Bridgewater endeavors to render the following services to school departments and to teachers in service. The services and their extent are conditioned by the amount of time available in which college instructors can make the desired contacts.

1. University Extension courses held at the college are sometimes taught by Bridgewater instructors. When this is the case, the instructor is brought into contact with teachers in the field, many of whom are our own graduates. Classes, especially in the field of education, are often of such a nature that the instructor is able to give not only the class instruction but to confer with teachers individually about their problems. The members of the class often avail themselves of this service, and request advice and visits. Superintendents occasionally interest themselves in the situations, and come into the picture in conference. There are instances where the superintendent and teacher jointly request certain advice from the college instructor. As far as the instructor's time permits, sometimes on college time and more often on the Instructor's own time, these services are rendered, not altogether as a phase of the actual class set-up, but definitely as a part of the service of the college and its personnel to the teachers in service.

2. The department of teacher-training tries to make contact with as many of our recent graduates as possible. Superintendents are asked if they care to have their young teachers visited, and usually respond with cordiality, and sometimes with eagerness. They bring to the attention of the supervisor special problems on which they seek the advice and cooperation of the college supervisors. Visits and conferences are arranged. Young teachers also bring definite problems to the supervisor, and visits are arranged, always with the consent of the superintendent or town supervisor. Other recent graduates, where there are no special

problems, are visited as time permits. Sometimes definite good comes out of such visits, which begin by being merely an assurance of interest and good-will.

3. Both school departments and teachers in service make extensive use of our facilities for bringing candidates and school authorities together in relation to school positions. This is a service which the college does not advertise, but which it never refuses on request. No actual placement bureau exists. Whenever the service is rendered, it is done on an individual basis, as a friendly help. Actually, it consumes a good deal of time.

4. Instructors are in rather constant demand for speaking engagements and conferences connected with teachers' meetings, institutes, committee services, and the like.

5. From time to time, the services of the college have been extended to towns and teachers for testing programs and for some clinical work in educational problems. This service has been extremely inadequate because of lack of time and money to carry it on. There is a great demand for this type of service, and a very large field of opportunity for a real contribution to the entire district.

Many other incidental services were rendered by the college during the year 1945-46 such as entertaining visits from teachers in service in our Training School, preparing students (under very careful restrictions) for giving assistance in schools of the district, and so forth. The college has much to give to the communities of its district, and is able, even with limited time, to be of service. We are constantly receiving requests from Superintendents for our loan collection of books, pictures, standardized tests, report and record cards, units of work, courses of study, etc.

This will indicate the need for the request in my Budget for monies to be used to further our services to the communities in this area.

State Teachers College at Fitchburg

Enrollment and Housing

Increase in enrollment:

	Total	Non-veteran Men	Veterans	Women
Spring of 1945	145	7	3	135
Fall of 1945	196	18	31	147
Spring of 1946	243	28	81	134
Fall of 1946 (estimated, not less than)	400	40	160	200

In admitting Freshmen this year, all who were certified or who qualified on the examination were interviewed at the college by committees of faculty. The interview plan will be continued by

Excellent as was his reputation as educator and administrator, Mr. Carpenter will be longest remembered by faculty and students for his kindliness and courtesy. These qualities of heart and mind will long keep his memory green amongst us.

WILLIAM J. SANDERS

On September 1, 1945, Dr. William J. Sanders took office as President of the State Teachers College at Fitchburg. Prior to his appointment, Dr. Sanders was Professor of Education and Director of Extension at the State Teachers College of New Haven, where he was also responsible for the in-service training of teachers in Southwestern Connecticut. He was also a lecturer in Educational Philosophy at the Graduate Department of Education at Yale University and was Visiting Professor of Education at the University of Michigan.

A native of New Haven, Dr. Sanders was educated in the public schools of that city. He received the A.B. degree from Yale in 1928, where he was a member of Phi Beta Kappa and held the Henry H. Sanders scholarship. Yale awarded him the Ph.d. degree in 1935. Upon graduation from college, he taught in public schools in Connecticut until he was appointed to the Department of Education of DePaul University, Chicago, in 1938. In 1941, he resigned from DePaul to return to New Haven. In 1943 he was on leave of absence from New Haven while serving as Acting Personnel Director of the National War Labor Board in Washington.

A member of a number of educational societies, he has contributed to leading professional journals and the current yearbook of the John Dewey Society.

GORDON L. REYNOLDS

Gordon L. Reynolds, President of the Massachusetts School of Art, who has been on leave of absence for foreign service with the Red Cross, returned to the Art School on November 1, 1945.

Changes Of Assignment In The Division

Mr. Philip G. Cashman, Supervisor of the program for Mentally and Physically Handicapped Children, was temporarily appointed to the position of Coordinator of the Veterans' Education Program, with the rank of Supervisor on April 15, 1946, and Mrs. Ina M. Curley, Supervisor in charge of Safety Education, was temporarily appointed Supervisor of Special Schools and Classes to carry on Mr. Cashman's work with the mentally and physically handicapped. The work of the Department in Safety Education was assigned to the Supervisor of Physical Education.

Miss Alice B. Beal, Senior Supervisor in Education, in charge of Elementary Education, was appointed Director of the Summer Session of the State Teachers College at Wyannis, the sessions of which are to be held in the Barnstable High School.

the faculty, which regards it as a sound procedure for teacher selection. The procedure is also recommended by the American Association of Teachers Colleges for getting the best prospective teachers.

Four buildings, two dormitory units, each housing 30 single veterans (in double deck bunks) and two buildings containing family dwelling units, have been erected on the campus by the Federal Housing Authority. Seventeen veterans, with their wives, may be housed in these two (family dwelling) buildings.

It is planned to have double deck bunks in some of the large suites in the women's dormitory. This will increase housing facilities for women on the campus by 25%.

Curriculum

During the year, the faculty has been organized into committees to modernize the curriculum in all departments, inspired by the Harvard report and by "Education for All American Youth", and the work of the A.C.E. Commission on Teacher Education. During 1946-47, the faculty will continue this study, using "The Improvement of Teacher Education", the final report of the Commission on Teacher Education of the American Council on Education, as a guide.

A program of general and professional education has been tentatively adopted (subject to the approval of the State Department of Education) that will provide students with a broader cultural background than was possible before and better professional training. This is achieved by setting up a strong core of required courses as follows:

English Literature Speech and Writing to be subordinated to Literature. All instructors in all courses expected to improve writing and speaking.	15 semester hours
History, Western Civilization, American History, and Recent World History	12 semester hours
Social Studies, Geography, Economics, Sociology, and Government	12 semester hours
Mathematics	6 semester hours
Biological Science	6 semester hours
Physical Science	6 semester hours
Art and Music Appreciation	6 semester hours
Philosophy (for seniors)	6 semester hours
General Psychology	3 semester hours

Students will have elective courses; those preparing for the elementary school to have nine semester hours and those preparing for junior high, approximately eighteen.

To make the professional work more efficient, a "dramatic" approach is being tried. The pre-training period, coming the semester before training, is made up of an integrated course in the general p rinciples of teaching, curriculum materials, and special methods taught by specialists in the respective fields, as well as work in child study. Everything is directed toward making the training period, the "climax" of the professional work, a success.

The post-training period will be the "denouement", so to speak. The student will approach the broader theory of education and take a clinical approach (tests and measurements, diagnostic and remedial work, etc.) to the problems of education. The professional work is adapted to the levels of child development (elementary and junior high).

Social Development

The two men's societies, the Mohawks and the Cavaleers, were re-established during the year, after having been suspended during the War, while the men were in the service. These sponsored a formal dinner dance, mountain climbs, and several other affairs leading to a revival of school spirit.

For the spiritual as well as social well being of the student body, a Newman Club and a Student Christian Fellowship were established during the year at the instigation of the students. Each is affiliated with a national organization, and both have sent delegates to regional conferences during the year.

All the regular pre-war dances and parties had been re-established before the year was finished.

Faculty

The following members of the faculty, on military leave, have returned during the year: Captain Harry Percival, A.U.S. (Psychology); Major Eugene Sullivan, A.U.S. (Science); Lieutenant Michael Conlon, U.S.N.R. (English and History); and Lieutenant Robert Elliot, U.S.N.R. (Physical Education).

Captain Joseph Underwood, A.U.S. (Junior High Supervisor) will return in September, and Major Roger Holmes, A.U.S. (Director of Training) expects to return not later than November, 1946. Commander G. Blair MacLean, U.S.N.R. (Industrial Arts) is not expected to return, although he has not as yet resigned his position.

New members

Elizabeth Lenk, B.S. in Education, Worcester State Teachers College, and M.A., Boston University, has been appointed primary grade supervisor to begin in September.

Daniel Healy, B.A., Boston College, and Ed.M., Hyannis State Teachers College, a former member of the Hyannis faculty, has been appointed to the position of Senior Instructor in Englishand Music.

The college is in process of finding an instructor for the new temporary position in Auto Mechanics and Electricity, and a substitute for Commander MacLean.

Vincent Glennon, Junior High School Supervisor, has asked for a leave of absence to serve as a teaching fellow at Harvard University and complete work for the Ph.D. degree.

Buildings and Grounds

Herbert Clements, Chief Operating Engineer, has been made Acting Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds in charge of all grounds, maintenance, and custodial employees. This unification of authority and responsibility has caused marked improvement in the condition of the plant and should help make the rehabilitation of the plant progress rapidly and economically.

Steps have been taken to resurface tennis courts, and to lay out and seed the athletic field.

The appropriation having been granted, it is hoped to reconstruct the college kitchen. The price and the difficulty of getting materials is causing some delay, and the work may not be done until the summer of 1947.

Summer School and Graduate Program

Two hundred eight students were enrolled in summer school. Seventy-eight of these are veterans who are being permitted to accelerate. This is the largest summer school in the history of the college. A departure in organization has been the doubling of periods, making it possible to grant four hours credit for courses rather than two. Fewer and better courses may be given in this way.

The new graduate program was initiated, with 51 students enrolled in the basic course, History and Philosophy of Education, offered by a visiting professor, Dr. Howat Fraser, B.A., B.Sc. (Oxon.), Ph.D. (Columbia).

There will be approximately 25 full-time graduate students enrolled during the coming year, and special courses for these (mostly veterans) are being scheduled.

The Future of the College

This fall there will be upward of 400 highly selected students enrolled. Approximately 50 of these will graduate in June. There is every reason to believe that from 150 to 200 highly qualified students will wish to enroll, bringing the enrollment at the college to a peak of 500 to 550. This will definitely require additional facilities and instructors.

The State Department of Education should use the opportunity for gearing this college for veterans to prepare for an influx of high school graduates later. There is a trend throughout the nation to

provide community colleges for a greater number of students. If we look forward at this time to such an eventuality, the State Department may establish an enviable reputation for leadership in the field of post-secondary education, which is now the most promising of all educational areas.

State Teachers College at Framingham

The State Teachers College at Framingham opened in September, 1945, with an enrollment of four hundred and forty-six. This number was slightly in excess of that of the war years when our total number was just under four hundred.

Framingham is a college for women and for that reason was not affected by enlistments, as were the colleges for men. On the positive side, we made every effort to hold our students, stressing the philosophy expressed by the late President Roosevelt in a letter sent to us on the occasion of our centennial celebration; "Teachers are important in any country but in a democracy, they are the first line of defense."

During the year, we welcomed back to our campus three members of our faculty who served in the armed forces. Mr. Edward Gilday, our director of music, served throughout the war as a naval flight instructor. He saw service in the Aleutians and flew on a mission over the Kurile Islands. Mr. James Sullivan of our Biology Department was an instructor at the Midshipmen's School at Columbia University. He had tours of sea duty which took him to the Atlantic area and to Hawaii. Dr. Edward Haertl of our Science Department served as an aviation physiologist in the Army Air Force. He was stationed in New Mexico.

It has always been our opinion that the members of a faculty can make a contribution far in excess of that made in the classroom. We feel that intelligence does not flow downward, that the suggestions of faculty members should be encouraged and respected, to the end that our college may continue to make progress. With that in mind, we appointed a committee on committees whose function it was to select faculty members to serve on various committees which might explore possibilities of improvement in various areas. These committees would report at monthly faculty meetings. We feel that during the year a very good start was made and much was accomplished.

The Campus Improvement Committee concerned itself with increasing the physical attractiveness of our college, both on the campus and within our buildings. At their suggestion, many of our rooms were redecorated and a substantial addition was made to the Chalmers Open Air Theatre.

The members of the Curriculum Committee study catalogues and curricula of other colleges in an effort to keep our own curriculum in line with modern procedures. On the recommendation of this committee, the teacher training experience of our household arts students was greatly strengthened.

The members of the Scholarship Committee scrutinized carefully the work of our students, sent out warnings of possible failure, and made every effort to provide help and encouragement to students.

The committee on Library and Visual Aids made a study of what could be done in these areas. On their recommendation, we are making the library available for evening study. This committee gave several demonstrations of the use of visual aids and is making a collection of worthwhile material.

The Chapel Assembly Committee exercised general supervision over chapels which were held on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday mornings, and over assemblies which were held on Monday afternoons. As a result of the work of this committee, we have had chapel exercises which bring about a spiritual growth and assemblies which have added to our information and enjoyment.

Framingham has always been a friendly place. The Hospitality Committee has endeavored to keep alive that Framingham tradition.

The Budget Committee determined the cost of various extra-curricula activities and exercised supervision of the collection and expenditure of money for these activities.

The Personnel Committee, the chairman of which is our Dean, handled problems of personnel and guidance.

The Committee on Community Relations sought out ways in which we might function in a more efficient way in our community. We made contributions to the Community Fund, Red Cross, Salvation Army and Blood Bank. A community chorus, under the direction of Mr. Gilday, was conducted on our campus, thereby enriching the musical life of our town. Many lectures and demonstrations were given, to which the public was invited.

The Placement Committee interviewed superintendents and made every effort to place our graduates in suitable positions.

These committees will be permanent. We are confident that as a result of their activity, we shall continue to go forward. We are now in the process of setting up parallel student committees which will function in conjunction with the faculty committees.

State Teachers College at Lowell

There were no changes in our college program for the period beginning July 1, 1945 and ending June 30, 1946, except in our faculty.

In June, 1945, Miss Sarah Lovell, Senior Instructor in English and Miss Josephine W. Chute, Senior Instructor in Art, retired. Our librarian, Miss Christine Kane, was transferred to the English Department, Miss Mary O'Rourke was transferred from Fitchburg State Teachers College to replace Miss Chute and Miss Irene K. MacDonald was appointed librarian.

State Teachers College at North Adams

Attendance

From an attendance of fifty-nine in the first semester, the low point in the life of the college, the registration grew to seventy-five in the second. The tide has turned and the college year of 1946-1947 will see a very rapid increase, not only in the number of veterans, but in the number preparing to teach.

Extension Service

Because of low enrollment, our faculty was able to give courses for teachers at centers in western Massachusetts. During the first semester, two courses were given in Pittsfield with an enrollment of 36, one in Great Barrington with an enrollment of 30, and four in North Adams with an enrollment of 27. During the second semester, three courses were given in Pittsfield with an enrollment of 121, the course in Greenfield with an enrollment of 35, and two in North Adams with an enrollment of 28. During the summer of 1945, three courses were given in North Adams with an enrollment of 60. The total number of courses given was fifteen, and the total enrollment in the courses was 328. Credit should be given to Dr. Harry Broudy of our staff for the organization and direction of this important function of the college.

Veterans

Under the supervision of the college were the Regional Center High School classes of Franklin and Berkshire Counties. At North Adams, the classes were held at the college and for the most part were instructed by members of our staff. The enrollment was as follows:

North Adams	152
Pittsfield	208
Greenfield	126
Great Barrington	24
Lee	24
Total	534

In addition, 23 were registered as regular college students.

Summary

The total enrollment, taught under supervision of the college, was

Regular college students	79
Extension	328
Veterans Regional Centers	534
Total	941

Curriculum

There were no changes in the curriculum in General Education for which sixty per cent of the courses offered is designed. The recommendations of the Harvard Report were anticipated at North Adams. Note should be made of the value of the course in the classics which we believe unique in a Teachers College. Twelve semester hours are required of all students in reading and discussion of some twelve of the most significant works of literature, philosophy, history, art, science, and religion, such as the Odyssey, Greek Drama, Plato's Republic, the Old Testament, Dante's Divine Comedy, Tolstoy's War and Peace. From these, the students gain an understanding and appreciation of the background and roots of our civilization.

We began this year required "vacation" reading. The student reads and reports to the faculty on seven books each year, selected from a large and varied list from the following fields: two in General Literature; one in Science; one in the Arts; one in Social Sciences; one in Education; and one in Modern Literature not covered in the other fields. The books are selected under faculty guidance at the beginning of the vacation period, and must be reported on before the following April.

Professional Training

All methods courses have been combined into a composite study of curricula and methods with a value of eighteen semester hours. The Training School is used for a direct and functional approach. In addition, eight semester hours are given to observation, participation and class-room teaching before graduation.

The period of low enrollment permitted our staff to give more individual attention to students and to demand and secure a much higher quality of work. It gave opportunity also for experimentation and a revaluation of our practices. We shall meet the years of normal and increased attendance with more certainty and assurance.

State Teachers College at Salem

June, 1945

Charles E. Doner retired after thirty-six years of honorable service to the State. Since 1909 Mr. Doner has been Director of Handwriting at the State Teachers Colleges at Bridgewater, Framingham and Salem. He is a nephew of Mr. Bloser of the Zaner Bloser Company, handwriting experts.

July, 1945

The physical condition of our two buildings was brought into sharp focus by publication of the inadequacies with which we have had to contend for a number of years. The members of the Ways and Means Committee and interested local legislators had visited the buildings and condemned the indifference which permitted the premises to deteriorate. Just before the prorogation of the legislature, approximately $30,000. was appropriated to correct some of the more objectionable conditions.

September, 1945

College opened in September with an enrollment of 329, the highest for several years. The success of the lunchrooms under student management was so encouraging that the plan was continued under the advisorship of Miss Elizabeth Murphy.

D. Francis Harrigan, Jr., formerly handwriting supervisor in the Peabody public schools, joined the faculty as successor to Mr. Doner.

An activity period was inaugurated as a new feature of the college curriculum. Each class is given one period a week to plan and discuss matters of common interest. The classes meet in the assembly hall as a body or in section groups with their advisors. The idea was originated by Miss Anne K. Clark, Registrar of the college. Attendance is required.

October, 1945

The Regional Veterans Education Center was opened with a small enrollment. Eventually 225 veterans were admitted. Classes terminated in May, 1946.

February, 1946

Salem is proud of the fact that one of her graduates, Mary Tsouvales, Class of 1939, was among the staff representatives sent by the State Department to Greece to help supervise the March elections there. This young lady had formerly been an assistant archivist at the San Francisco Conference.

March, 1946

The training school remedial reading clinic was inaugurated. Miss Adele M. Driscoll of the college faculty and Miss Miriam J. McSweeney of the training school faculty are in charge. Many techniques and devices have been employed to assist the child to greater efficiency in reading.

A reading clinic was also established at the college itself with Miss Driscoll in charge. The results were so remarkable that it is planned to continue this project as a permanent feature of the college routine.

State Teachers College at Westfield

During the past year, due to the many inquiries received from veterans, much time was given to preparing a curriculum which would meet their needs. It can be foreseen now that two sections will have to be formed in the freshman class to take care of the influx of veterans and a program set up which will allow many of them to transfer to other institutions at the end of their first and second years. For them, these years will be a preparation which will allow them to finish at the colleges of their original choice. With this in view, we are adding courses in Spanish and Advanced Mathematics for veterans not preparing for teaching to replace music

and art. Those preparing for teaching will take the regular course.

It is our purpose to prepare a program of guidance also for veterans to make them aware of the opportunities that the teaching profession offers in the hopes that many will continue their education in the field of education. We have found that whatever guidance is being offered in the high schools concerning teacher training is invariably on the negative side, particularly as to the offerings of the teachers colleges - not our teachers colleges, but all teachers colleges. Students who desire to teach in our elementary schools are actually being directed to liberal arts colleges. Too many prospective teachers are being directed to preparation for secondary school teaching, regardless of their fitness to teach on that level. If a student is a high honor student, she is being automatically directed toward secondary school teaching through a liberal arts training. Many of these should be directed to our teachers colleges. We are definitely trying to educate our high school guidance directors of the grave mistakes they have made in the past by not acquainting students with the offerings of the teachers colleges, and the opportunities for advancement in the elementary grades.

During the year our regular program for the in-service teacher was continued with courses being given here at the college and in Holyoke and Springfield.

Representatives were sent to the various high schools on college-choosing days to set forth preparation needed for entering teachers colleges and explaining the offerings of all the State Teachers Colleges.

State Teachers College at Worcester

The Veterans' School

During theyear the college conducted a school for veterans of World War II. Six hundred students were enrolled. Classes in academic subjects of high school grade were held both day and evening by members of the college faculty. In the course of the year, hundreds of certificates of completed high school subjects were granted. The program instituted in October, 1945, was continued into the summer of 1946. Two hundred and fifty veterans were enrolled in the day classes and two hundred in the evening classes. In October, 1946 the Veterans School was transferred to the local high schools. The faculty hasawarded them a magna cum laude for the earnestness and perseverance displayed in their studies and their uniformly courteous conduct.

The Scholarship Tea

The veterans participated in many of the social events of the year, the most important of which was the Scholarship Tea.

There are always a number of promising students who find it difficult to continue in college without financial aid. Through the efforts of Dr. Lawrence A. Averill of the faculty, a Scholarship Tea was established in 1942. The proceeds are used to aid worthy

students. The first Tea, held in May, has been continued annually. The principal attraction has been the appearance on the program of some individual with Worcester connections who has achieved eminence in the field of letters or the humanities. The guests of honor at the annual teas to date have been:

1942 - Miss Marion W. Emerson
1943 - Miss Esther Forbes
1944 - Madame Tryphosa Bates - Batchelder
1945 - Mrs. Olive Higgins Prouty
1946 - Miss Louisa Dresser

The May, 1946 Tea followed a similar pattern to those of other years. Tickets were sold widely in the community, and some four hundred outside guests attended. Miss Dresser spoke in the auditorium preceding the Tea. Mayor Sullivan represented the City Government. Mr. Charles H. Sawyer, Director of the Worcester Art Museum, brought greetings from that sister institution. Six annual scholarships are now available.

That these occasions have fulfilled their purpose is evidenced by the balance sheet as of June, 1946, showing a fund well in excess of two thousand dollars. One of the most gratifying aspects of the Scholarship Teas has been the favorable notice of our institution which they have brought to the citizens of Worcester.

Dr. Albert J. Farnsworth has been serving as Acting President at the State Teachers College at Worcester since the death of Clinton E. Carpenter. He will continue to serve until his successor is chosen.

Massachusetts School of Art

As of July 1, 1945, Mr. Otis Philbrick was serving as Acting President of this institution. Under Mr. Philbrick's guidance, considerable time and consideration was given to the returning veterans.

October 15, 1945 brought the opening of the Regional High School (Veterans Education Center) with an enrollment of 60 veterans.

On November 1, 1945, President Gordon L. Reynolds, on leave of absence, returned to assume his duties after serving overseas three years with the American Red Cross and Allied Military Government. Gradually, reorganization of the Veterans Education Center took place. Under the cordination of Mr. Henry Schwartz and a staff of seven instructors, over 500 veterans were served and 150 received certificates. By June 1, 1946, all plans were completed for special summer classes of veterans preparing for entrance examinations at the Devens Unit of the Massachusetts State College. Seventy-four enrolled for this study.

To further meet the needs of returning veterans, a special refresher course in art was offered and on February 11, 1946, 38 veterans enrolled. Former under-graduates also returned from the

services and by the second semester, the enrollment in the day classes at the Art School was 390.

Assemblies for the student body, which had been discontinued during the war, were reactivated, making possible an enrichment of the school activities. A comprehensive coverage of social and art problems was presented by leaders in their respective fields.

Six timely studies were introduced and the results formed the basis of policy and program for the academic year 1946-47.

a. Is the present Art Aptitude test adequate and if not, what changes are advisable?

b. In terms of present and future needs, what changes or additions should be made in the existing curriculum? (The existing war curriculum was inadequate to meet the post-war demands).

c. What changes or additions are necessary in staff, curriculum, library, equipment and physical plant so that the Massachusetts School of Art can be accepted as an accredited institution?

d. What screening processes and publicity are necessary to gain better and larger numbers of students in the Teacher Education Department?

e. How can the Massachusetts School of Art develop better relationships with the industries of the State?

f. How can the Massachusetts School of Art better serve the community locally and throughout the State?

The results of the above studies revealed the need for varying degrees of change and adaptation. It was extremely gratifying to have the relationships with industry become reactivated so quickly. Tangible evidence of this is borne out in the reprint of the article on "Paving the Way for Tomorrow's New Products" in the March issue of Industry magazine. As a further result of these studies, President Reynolds was made a member of the Executive Committee for the National Council of Schools of Design, a member of the Committee on Art Schools Admission Policy working under the College Entrance Examination Board, as well as a member of the Committee on Accreditment and Standards of the Eastern Arts Association.

In an attempt to aid the graduates, the employment service was reactivated in May, 1946. Through questionnaires, correspondence and personal interviews, provision was made to place more effectively the graduates and to assist those already employed by moving them to higher professional levels.

Thirty-First Annual Conference of Superintendents of Schools and Twenty-Third Annual Conference of Principals of High Schools

The Thirty-first Annual Conference of Superintendents of Schools and the Twenty-third Annual Conference of Principals of High Schools were combined this year and was held at the State Teachers College at Bridgewater on April 15, 16 and 17, 1946.

The theme of the Monday afternoon program was "Veterans' Education and Guidance in Massachusetts". The addresses were as follows: "A Plan for Integrating Veterans Education" by Dr. Homer W. Anderson, Superintendent of Schools, Newton and "An Overview of Veterans' Education and Guidance" by Dr. Franklin P. Hawkes, Superintendent of Schools, West Springfield. The consultants were: Warren E. Benson, Supervisor, Guidance and Placement, Department of Education; Philip G. Cashman, Acting Coordinator of Regional Veterans Education Centers, Department of Education; E. Everett Clark, Director, Division of University Extension and Chairman, Policies Committee of the State High School Equivalency Certificate Program, Department of Education; Francis K. Cotter, Commissioner of Veterans' Services, Department of Veterans' Services; Frederick E. Dobbs, Principal, Wentworth Institute; Harold E. Kiley, Chief, Vocational Rehabilitation and Education Division, Veterans Administration; Dr. George S. Miller, Vice-President of Tufts College and Secretary of the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools; Daniel N. Shay, Assistant Director, Division of Vocational Education and Agent of the Board of Collegiate Authority, Department of Education; M. Norcross Stratton, Director, Division of Vocational Education, Department of Education; and Dr. Patrick J. Sullivan, Director, Division of Elementary and Secondary Education and State Teachers Colleges, Department of Education. Dr. John J. Mahoney of Boston University also spoke on Monday afternoon on "Education for Democracy - Meaning What?".

On Monday evening, the theme of the general session was "The Implications of General Education ina Free Society and Education for all American Youth". Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard University spoke on "General Education for American Democracy". The chairman of the panel discussion was Dr. Leonard Carmichael, President, Tufts College; and the discussants were His Excellency, Maurice J. Tobin, Governor of the Commonwealth; Dr. James B. Conant; George T. Guernsey, Acting Director, Department of Education and Research, Congress of Industrial Organization, Washington, D. C.; and Mrs. Harry S. Wright, President, Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association.

On Tuesday, there were reports from the field as follows: "We Begin in Little Ways" by Roger K. Poole, Superintendent of Schools, Sharon; "Report of Questionnaire on 'Education for All American Youth'", by A. Russell Mack, Supervisor of Secondary Education, Department of Education; "Peacetime Ramifications of the Pre-Induction Training Program" by Principal Payson H. Reed, Northbridge;

"Grades XIII and XIV" by Principal Raymond A. Green, Newton; "Report of Progress on the Activities of the Committee on the Evaluation of Secondary Education", by Headmaster Wilfred H. Ringer, Brookline; "Graduation Requirements" by Principal Roy W. Hill, Hingham; "A New Report Card at Weston High School", by Principal Julius Mueller, Jr., Weston; and "The Student Council and Pupil Participation" by Principal F. Earl Williams, Gardner. There were also ten work groups on the main topic: "How is Secondary Education Meeting the Challenge Presented by Our Guests During the Monday Evening Discussion?".

At the dinner meeting on Tuesday, Dr. Thomas H. Briggs, Director of Consumer Education Study, National Education Association, Washington, D. C., spoke on "Philosophy in a Nutshell".

The work groups were continued on Wednesday morning with reports from the secretaries in the final session.

NEW LEGISLATION

The following is a chronological list of certain Acts and Resolves enacted by the 1946 General Court which relate to Education, either directly or indirectly:

1946 Chapter	Caption and Reference
48 -	An Act relative to the hours of labor of certain minors in telegraph offices. February 20, 1946.
74 -	An Act making an appropriation for furnishing certain facilities for housing units for war veterans enrolled at the Massachusetts State College. February 26, 1946.
91 -	An Act further defining the term "school bus" as used in the motor vehicle laws. February 26, 1946.
165 -	An Act providing for extended school services for certain children of certain employed mothers. March 28, 1946. (Emergency preamble)
195 -	An Act providing a preference to public school teachers serving on tenure when a reduction in number of teachers is necessary by reason of a decrease in the number of pupils. April 9, 1946.
215 -	An Act authorizing the construction of certain buildings at the Essex County Agricultural School and the remodelling of and the making of an addition to an existing building thereat. April 16, 1946.
241 -	An Act further regulating the hours and conditions of labor of certain minors on farms. April 23, 1946.
257 -	An Act changing the names of the New Bedford Textile School and of the Bradford Durfee Textile School of Fall River and making certain other changes in the laws relative to such institutions. May 1, 1946.
272 -	An Act relative to the registration of certain veterans of World War II as pharmacists.
340 -	An Act relative to the powers and duties of the board of commissioners of the Massachusetts Maritime Academy, and authorizing said board to grant certain degrees. May 18, 1946.
357 -	An Act relative to the education of certain physically handicapped children. May 22, 1946.

363 - An Act making certain corrective changes in the laws relative to safety of persons in buildings. May 22, 1946.

378 - An Act authorizing the Board of Trustees of the Lowell Textile Institute to grant degrees. May 24, 1946.

403 - An Act to amend and correct the contributory retirement law. June 3, 1946.

418 - An Act to increase to six hundred dollars the minimum pension provided for certain public school teachers who retired on or before December thirty-first, nineteen hundred and forty-five. June 4, 1946.

439 - An Act extending to residents of the commonwealth who are members of the armed forces or veterans of World War II the advantage of University Extension courses free of charge. June 5, 1946.

440 - An Act authorizing the renting of space in dormitories of State Teachers Colleges during the current housing shortages. (Emergency preamble) June 5, 1946.

492 - An Act to allow credit under certain contributory retirement laws for service rendered in public day schools outside the commonwealth. June 8, 1946.

497 - An Act making changes in the laws relative to the school committee of the City of Boston. June 10, 1946.

519 - An Act placing in the board of commissioners of the Massachusetts Maritime Academy the control of the property formerly used for the purposes of the State Teachers College at Barnstable. June 11, 1946.

527 - An Act relative to equal pay for men and women teachers. June 13, 1946.

531 - An Act providing for a deputy commissioner in the department of education, and establishing his powers and duties. (Emergency preamble) June 13, 1946.

533 - An Act temporarily providing for an educational program in the State Teachers Colleges and the Massachusetts School of Art for citizens of the Commonwealth who are members of the armed forces in World War II or veterans of said war. (Emergency preamble) June 13, 1946.

536 - An Act to provide more nearly equal privileges for retirement of members of contributory retirement systems working prior to January first, nineteen hundred and forty six. June 13, 1946.

548 - An Act relative to providing higher educational opportunities for the children of Massachusetts men and women who died in the armed forces of the United States during time of war, or as a result of such service. June 13, 1946.

552 - An Act providing for co-operation by the commonwealth with the veterans administration in the administration of federal laws and regulations relating to the rehabilitation of disabled veterans of World War II. June 13, 1946.

577 - An Act exempting veterans of World War II from certain requirements of law as to the educational or experience qualifications of applicants for authority to engage in a trade or occupation. (Emergency preamble) June 14, 1946.

596 - An Act augmenting the board of trustees of Massachusetts State College for the establishment at (Fort Devens) and operation of an educational institute of college grade for veterans of World War II. (Emergency preamble) June 14, 1946.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Department of Education
1945-1946

State Reimbursements to CITIES and TOWNS of certain sums collected by the State as income tax; a sum inuring to the State as interest from the Massachusetts School Fund; and sums accruing from other sources, which are distributed to cities and towns, USING CERTAIN FACTORS OF THE INDIVIDUAL CITY AND TOWN SCHOOL SYSTEMS, (pursuant to the provision of G. L., c. 70, sec. 1-17, inclusive, and c. 71, sec. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 65) AS YARDSTICKS OF MEASUREMENT in the specific determinations.

	Governed by General Laws	Number of towns receiving	Amount received	Source
1. General School Fund, Part I	c.70, s.1-7	351	$4,828,319.76	Mass. Income Tax
2. General School Fund, Part II	c.70, s.8-17	133	387,493.90	Mass. School Fund and Income Tax
3. State-aided High Schools (in towns of less than 500 families)	c.71, s.5	30	24,981.68	Dept. of Education appropriation
4. High School tuition reimbursement	c.71, s.6,8,9	67	169,679.84	Dept. of Education appropriation
5. High School transportation reimbursement	c.71, s.6,7	95	197,661.96	Dept. of Education appropriation
6. Reimbursement on account of salary and traveling expenses of union superintendents	c.71, s.65	171	91,936.69	Dept. of Education appropriation
	TOTAL.....		$5,700,073.83	
		Number of Children		
7. Reimbursement for Higher Education of children of deceased World War Veterans	c.263, Acts of 1930 as amended by c.428, (1938) 1945, c.507; 1946, 548	29	7,249.93	Dept. of Education appropriation
8. Reimbursement of Children on Islands	c.76, s. 14	1	109.90	Dept. of Education appropriation
9. Reimbursement of Deaf and Blind	c.69, s. 26-30	621	415,280.49	Dept. of Education appropriation
	Total.....		$422,640.32	
	Grand Total.....		$6,122,714.15	

T/L

R.A.F.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

Period from July 1, 1945 to June 30, 1946

Discussion Groups

Discussion Groups continue to be a method by which Senior and Junior High School Principals can learn various educational practices from each other and discuss the many present-day problems. The Supervisor of Secondary Education is an elected officer of the Massachusetts High School Principals' Association, with the title of Coordinator and these Group meetings have been used to present new and changing ideas in secondary education. There are fourteen Discussion Groups for Senior High School Principals and four for Junior High School Principals, and in addition, several private groups which function for discussion.

Secondary Education in General

The school year 1945-46 was the year immediately following the use of the atomic bomb at Hiroshima, August 6, 1945; Nagasaki, August 9; the acceptance of terms by Japan on August 14; and V-J Day on September 2. Hostilities had ceased, although technically peace had not been declared. Principals hoping for a return to normalcy were disappointed. There continued to be a problem of teacher shortage, and there was no <u>more</u> time at least to attend to what might be termed, - "just education." Credit for the veterans' experience and training, together with plans for their education, have taken increasingly of the time of administrators in secondary schools.

Veterans' Education

The question as to the amount of credit for educational experiences in the armed forces and for courses taken in the in-service programs of the several branches, as well as in the USAFI (United States Armed Forces Institute), were settled on a fairly definite basis. The Department cooperated with the National Association of Secondary School Principals and with the American Council on Education. A meeting was held April 10, 1946, sponsored by the Commission on Accreditation of Service Experiences of the American Council on Education and the State Department of Education, to which representatives came from all over the State.

The work of the Massachusetts High School Equivalency Certificate Committee was developed and is covered elsewhere. Also plans were made for the development of regional high schools, organized two evenings a week, where veterans could take work in high school subjects, either for credit for college entrance, as refresher courses for college, or in preparation for employment. Many veterans also returned to conventional high schools for similar objectives.

Aside from the development of a college at Devens, many educators felt that there should be the addition of Grades XIII and XIV to the regular high school curriculum. This would be in accordance with "Education for All American Youth," discussed somewhere else in this report, and would help meet the needs of the veterans due to the overcrowding of the colleges. On June 11, 1946, a Committee met at the Department, composed of the following: John J. Desmond, Jr., Patrick J. Sullivan, E. Everett Clark and A. Russell Mack of the Department of Education and Raymond A. Green, Principal, Newton High School; Thomas J. Whelan, Principal, Lynn English High School; and George S. Miller, Dean of Tufts College. While recognizing the help which the addition of Grades XIII and XIV would give, it was brought out clearly:

1. That there could be absolutely no guarantee a year hence that colleges would accept the work done in Grade XII in such schools, and

2. That high school principals and faculties need to supplement their knowledge about college teaching.

Newton High School is the only one which has definite plans to offer Grade XIII in 1946-47. Tentative plans are known to be developing at Holyoke, Lynn, Northampton, and Springfield.

Evaluation of Secondary Education

The Sub-Committee on the Evaluation of Secondary Education continued to work and held one meeting with the Main Committee. Membership of both of these committees has been listed in previous annual reports. A revision was made of the "What of Secondary Education in Massachusetts," listing and developing the eight needs as follows:

1. Growing up
2. Profiting from guidance
3. Achieving health and physical fitness
4. Making the most of the environment

5. Learning to recognize, appreciate and contribute to beauty and good taste
6. Using leisure time well
7. Preparing for earning a living, for further education, or for both
8. Becoming self-educating

An attempt was made to define the Plant, Personnel, and Program which any high school should have to meet these needs. The Sub-Committee was authorized by the Main Committee to continue this work.

"Education for All American Youth"

In last year's annual report, a brief summary was made of the book "Education for All American Youth," published by the Educational Policies Commission. During the year, Principals' and Superintendents' Discussion Groups studied this book, especially with regard to its application to Massachusetts. At the Bridgewater Conference of Superintendents and Principals, one of the main themes was Secondary Education - see elsewhere in these pages. Each of the Groups submitted reports, which were mimeographed and distributed to all Principals and Superintendents.

"Aviation Education"

In last year's annual report, the list of members of the Massachusetts Committee on Aviation Education was given. The sixty-four page booklet entitled "Aviation Education Material," prepared by the Massachusetts Aviation Education Committee, and sponsored by the Massachusetts Aeronautics Commission, and by the Massachusetts Department of Education, appeared in May, 1946. The table of contents is as follows:

Foreword - by John J. Desmond, Jr. Commissioner of Education
Introduction - by Crocker Snow, Director of Aeronautics
Membership of Massachusetts Aviation Education Committee
Chapter I - Aviation and Modern Society
" II - The Responsibility of the Schools in the Air Age
" III - Aviation in the Elementary School
" IV - Aviation in the Secondary School
" V - A One-Year Course in Aviation for Secondary Schools

Chapter VI - Teacher Preparation
" VII - An Airport Laboratory Plant for the Secondary School
" VIII - Selected References, by Aviation Education Division of the U. S. Department of Commerce

In the pamphlet, there is a distinct emphasis toward the correlations of aviation with already existing subject fields, rather than the recommendation of specific courses in aviation education. Copies of this pamphlet were distributed throughout the schools of Massachusetts, and have been in great demand. During the school year, regional conferences were held over the State in the interests of aviation education.

Special Committee Reports

A. Work Experience

The Supervisor of Secondary Education was delegated to attend meetings in New York on October 11 and 12, 1945, and February 25 and 26, 1946, as a member of the National Child Labor Committee. Considerable work has been done in other parts of the country in the attempt to establish work experience for boys and girls of high school level. Later a booklet was published by the Committee indicating the desirable effects of such work experience.

B. School Bus Standards

As stated in the annual report of last year, there was extensive cooperation of the State Department of Education with the Office of Defense Transportation with regard to pupil transportation in wartime. From October 27 to November 3, 1945, the Supervisor of Secondary Education was the representative of the Massachusetts State Department of Education at the National Conference on School Bus Standards, held at Jackson's Mill, West Virginia, sponsored by the National Council of Chief State School Officers, and the National Commission on Safety Education. At this conference was evolved the 1945 Revised Edition of School Bus Standards, which is a 56 page pamphlet receiving wide distribution throughout the country. It should be stated that, in many states other than Massachusetts, there is a much greater central control of pupil transportation. In Massachusetts, the purchase and maintenance of school busses is entirely under the jurisdiction of the local school authorities, subject to regulations issued from to time by the Registry of Motor Vehicles of the Massachusetts Department of Public Works. Following the conference, the Massachusetts Department

of Education and the Massachusetts Registry of Motor Vehicles cooperated in developing regulations which were issued later by the Registry of Motor Vehicles. These regulations were not as detailed, but were in general conformity with the 1945 School Bus Standards.

Miscellaneous

A study of the Rotating Schedule was made, which was printed in the Bulletin of the Massachusetts High School Principals' Association, and in the Massachusetts Teacher. Fifty-six high schools and eight junior high schools were found to be using some variation of the rotating schedule, according to the biennial surveys of 1944-45. Almost all of the principals of these schools wrote their impressions of the way in which it worked out in their schools. The big advantage of this type of schedule was found to be that no subject was favored or handicapped by being scheduled in the most or least desirable periods, since the order of subjects varied daily. The disadvantage was found to be in the confusion that might result. It was evident that the schedule was most difficult to administer in the small high school, where there were more likely to be some part-time teachers.

Graduation Programs were also especially studied, with the write-up appearing in the Massachusetts Educational News.

A study of the personnel of High School Principals showed that there has been a 50 per cent turnover in the past ten years, and that twenty principals have been in their present positions for twenty-five years.

A list of new high school buildings or extensive renovations has been kept since 1935, giving size, cost, special rooms, name of architects, etc. This was printed in the Massachusetts Educational News.

A radio committee, consisting of the Supervisor of Secondary Education as Chairman, and a committee of Junior and Senior High School Principals has functioned to plan the series Listen and Learn, doubtless covered by Mr. Sweatt in his report.

A report was made of a Committee on Lighting which was printed in the Massachusetts Educational News.

Recommendations

The list of activities of the Supervisor of Secondary Education for the year's time is an impressive one. Special activities, speaking engagements, over 50 high schools visited with a written report for most of them, membership on committees, Superintendents visited in connection with certificates, principals' and superintendents' group meetings attended, together with routine office work, correspondence and interviews, all add up to a busy schedule. It would seem that there is justification for an Assistant Supervisor of Secondary Education.

Courses of study on the secondary level need revision or new ones need to be prepared. Committees and subcommittees for the purpose may well be organized so that outlines at least may be available. While no rigid uniformity would be desirable, there undoubtedly should be an agreement as to the subject matter which should be included.

Statistics on Secondary Education

High School Enrollment - 1924 - 1945
(Average Membership)

(Columns 103 and 117 of the Annual Report of the Department of Education, Part II)

Year	Three-Year High Schools	Four-Year High Schools	Total
1875	--	15,826	15,826
1900	--	40,592	40,592
1924-25	--	118,125	118,125
1927-28	--	131,618	131,618
1928-29	71,633	49,713	121,346
1930-31	85,337	50,543	135,880
1935-36	98,426	69,042	167,468
1936-37	100,351	65,565	165,916
1937-38	101,628	66,701	168,329

Year	Three-Year High Schools	Four-Year High Schools	Total
1938-39	107,004	65,422	172,426
1939-40	107,257	65,830	173,087
1940-41	103,483	64,407	167,890
1941-42	96,437	58,931	155,368
1942-43	86,113	53,525	139,638
1943-44	80,608	49,524	130,132
1944-45	79,765	49,105	128,870

Certification of Teachers in State-Aided High Schools

Teachers in State-aided high schools of which there were 26 in 1945-46, are required by Chapter 74, Section 12 of General Laws to hold Certificates issued by the Department of Education. Applicants are issued Certificates on credentials without examination. Teachers in other high schools and teachers in elementary schools are not required to hold Term Certificates.

There is only one kind of certificate now granted, namely, the Term Certificate, the requirements of which are stated in a circular of information, distributed by the Department of Education. There was formerly in the Department a Special Certificate, and these are renewed, but no new ones are granted. The total number of high school teachers' Term Certificates granted up to June 30, 1946 was 2413.

In extraordinary cases, a Permit to teach one or more specified subjects in a particular state-aided high school may be issued by the Department. It should be stated that, with the shortage of teachers, these are obviously "extraordinary" times. The requirements for the Term Certificate have been maintained, but more Permits have had to be granted. In 1942-43, there were 24 Permits granted; in 1943-44, there were 60; in 1944-45, there were 63; in 1945-46, there were 66.

The following are reports from the supervisors of the Division of Elementary and Secondary Education relative to their activities during the year 1945-46:

Alice E. Neal, Supervisor of Elementary Education

Certification of Superintendents of Schools

The Department of Education is required by Section 40 of Chapter 71 of the General Laws, to determine by examination or otherwise, the qualifications for the position of Superintendent of Schools in a superintendency union. In accordance with the provisions of the law, the Department issues certificates of eligibility for such service.

From July 1, 1945 to June 30, 1946, twelve term certificates were issued, to the following:

Maurice F. Billings
Arthur E. Bixby
Arthur J. Dowe
J. Clifford Geer
Philip M. Halloxell
E. Deane Hoyt
Harold H. Horton
Leon A. Hogan
George O. Roy
Earl C. Salter
Manfred L. Sarven
Franklyn C. White

The classes and number of certificates issued by the Department since the law first went into effect are as follows: permanent certificates, 2; preliminary certificates, 115; term certificates, 384.

Summer Institute - Elementary School Education

A four-day Institute, under the direction of Alice E. Neal, Supervisor of Elementary Education, was held on June 24, 25, 26 and 27, 1946, at the State Teachers College, Bridgewater, in order that superintendents, principals and teachers might have an opportunity to study the educational program of the elementary schools.

Thirty speakers acted as teachers, consultants, and demonstration leaders at this conference. The speakers were members of the teachers' college faculties, Department of Education supervisors, representatives of private institutions, and members of the staffs of city and town school systems.

Some of the topics discussed were as follows: "Objectives as Aids to Teaching in the Elementary School"; "The Organization of the Classroom as a Means of Implementing the Objectives of Elementary Education"; "The Curriculum Guide for Primary Grade Teachers"; "The Organization of Subject Matter as

a Means of Implementing the Objectives of Elementary Education"; "Aviation in the Elementary School Program"; "Creative Work"; "Personality Maladjustments as They Appear in the Juvenile Court"; "Radio in Education"; "Cooperation Between the Schools and the Community as a Means of Implementing the Objectives of Elementary Education"; "Understanding Community Groups"; "Understanding World Affairs"; and "The Objectives of Organizations Which Contribute and Cooperate with the Elementary Schools."

There were approximately 173 in attendance at this Institute, and, in addition to the topics given above, it provided opportunities for those in attendance to see demonstration lessons, confer with Supervisors in the different fields, and to work on units of work.

State Conference of Principals and Supervisors of Elementary Schools

The Sixteenth Annual State Conference of Principals and Supervisors of Elementary Schools, under the direction of Alice S. Deal, Supervisor of Elementary Education, was held at the Hotel Statler, Boston, on Saturday, April 6, 1946.

Some of the topics discussed were as follows: "General Education in a Free Society", John H. Finlay, Professor, Harvard University; "The Relation of the Elementary School to the Modern World", Roscoe L. West, President, State Teachers College, Trenton, New Jersey; "Changes Which Must be Made in the Elementary School to Implement Dr. West's Suggestions", Ruth A. Simons, Principal, Centerville School, Beverly, and Mary Alice Mitchell, Supervisor of Elementary Education, Newton; "Personality for Leadership", Fletcher Wood Taft, former Newspaper Editor, Writer, Teacher.

Approximately five hundred Superintendents, Principals and Supervisors were in attendance at this conference.

Aviation Operations Institute

The State Department of Education, under the direction of Alice S. Deal, Supervisor of Elementary Education, in cooperation with the Civil Aeronautics Administration, and the Massachusetts Aeronautics Commission, sponsored an aviation operations institute at the East Boston Airport on November 17, 1945.

Approximately 75 elementary school principals and teachers were present at this Institute. The group observed weather operations, communications operations, and air traffic control procedures, and all observation was preceded and accompanied by careful explanations of the operations. A CAP pilot took the members of the group up in a plane for a thirty-minute flight. Several types of military aircraft were on display for inspection purposes, and an open forum provided opportunity for the discussion of problems and interests.

Teachers' Institute - Tisbury High School

A Teachers' Institute, under the direction of Alice R. Neal, Supervisor of Elementary Education, was held at Tisbury High School, on October 18, 1945, for the principals and teachers in Chilmark, Edgartown, Gay Head, Oak Bluffs, Tisbury and West Tisbury.

The topics discussed and the speakers were as follows: "Education for All the Children of All the People", Ralph H. Wasins, Headmaster, High School, Groton; "Teaching the 3 R's in a Modern Elementary School Program", Marion E. Weiss, Principal, Roosevelt and Hightwood Schools, Worcester; "Supplementary Reading for Elementary School Children", Sarah A. Beard, Consultant in School Library Work, State Department of Education; "The Development of Reading Skills Through Subject Matter Units", Elizabeth V. Foster, Director of Teacher Training, State Teachers College, Worcester.

Approximately fifty principals and teachers were in attendance at this institute.

Philip G. Cashman, Supervisor of Regional Veterans' Education Centers

Regional Veterans' Education Centers

On July 23, 1945, his Excellency, Maurice J. Tobin, Governor of Massachusetts, signed Chapter 660 which is as follows:

"Section 1. The department of education is hereby authorized and directed to provide for veterans of World War II an educational program...., such program to include, in addition to the subjects mentioned in sections two and two A of chapter seventy-three of the General Laws (agricultural, Constitution of the United States and Commonwealth of Massachusetts), instruction in such subjects as it deems expedient in the training of such veterans in the fields of arts, science and industry. Such educational program may be availed of by any person who served in the military or naval forces of the United States during World War II and has received a discharge or release, other than a dishonorable one, from such service; provided, that he was a resident of the commonwealth for a period of not less than six months prior to his entry into such service.

"Section 2. This act shall cease to be operative on June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and fifty."

Inasmuch as this act contained an emergency preamble, it became effective on the day it was signed.

Under the provisions of this statute, sixty-three regional centers are now serving more than five thousand veterans. These centers operate two, three, or four nights per week, two hours per night, or in the late afternoon, depending upon the demands of the veterans. The instruction is based upon a home study tutorial system which allows a veteran to begin at any time and progress as rapidly as he is physically and mentally able. Veterans

attend these centers for the following reasons:

1. To obtain a high school diploma
2. To obtain an equivalency certificate
3. For refresher courses
4. For terminal courses

In addition to this late afternoon or evening school program, thirty-one day school centers opened on July 1. This day school program was conducted five hours a day, five days per week, and served approximately twenty-five hundred veterans. Courses of instruction were offered for the same reasons as those listed under the late afternoon and night school program.

Since the organization of these regional centers, over two thousand veterans have completed their high school training or taken refresher courses for college entrance examinations. Many of these veterans are being served in our Fort Devens Extension of Massachusetts State College. From the reports which have been received from the local and regional coordinators, this program is meeting adequately the many and varied demands of the veterans.

Ina L. Curley, Supervisor of Safety Education (temporarily appointed Supervisor of Special Schools and Classes)

The prediction of the National Safety Agencies that a sharp rise in the number of fatalities and serious accidents would follow in the months after the war ceased, has been proved to be sadly true. Accidents on the highway have increased at an alarming rate. Two factors are responsible for this increase. Army personnel, accustomed to driving mechanically perfect vehicles in an unlimited manner, find the restraint of traffic regulations difficult with which to comply. The yearly replacement of cars by many drivers has been for several years impossible and in consequence many cars are being driven which formerly would have been considered unfit for use.

Administrators and teachers, realizing the pressing need, have devoted more time and energy to the matter of safety education during the past year than in preceding years. Their requests for all kinds of helpful material, such as courses of study, outlines and posters, have been numerous.

Many valuable contacts were made at the Elementary Teachers Institute at Bridgewater, where the Supervisor of Safety Education acted as a consultant in the group workshops.

Speeches made to adult groups and teaching exercises in classrooms have been unaccompanied for the most part by films as there have been few good educational safety films produced for several years.

An extension course for teachers in secondary schools is in preparation. It includes all phases of safety education, viz., home and farm, recreational, vocational and highway.

The cooperation with the Registry of Motor Vehicles in respect to the Driver Education program has been close and its assistance has been very valuable. In May, 1948, a series of one-day institutes was held in Bridgewater, Concord, Worcester, Amherst and Pittsfield, sponsored by the Department of Education and the Registry of Motor Vehicles. Milton D. Kramer, Assistant Director, Center for Safety Education, New York University, and Harold H. Sanford, Director of Education Division, National Conservation Bureau, New York, were the lecturers, and their nation-wide experience was of inestimable value to the members of the conferences.

In September, 1948, a bulletin, "Highway Safety for Secondary Schools" was sent to superintendents and principals of high schools. This bulletin was prepared for the Department of Education by George F. Laing, Director of Safety, City of Brockton. A set of blue prints for the construction of driver testing devices was included.

The Supervisor of Safety Education has continued to serve as a member of the Red Cross Accident Prevention Committee as a representative of the Department of Education, working with

the Board of Collegiate Authority in inspecting schools and colleges applying for approval under Federal Public Law 346, as an assistant to supervisors conducting conferences, and as a visitor representing the Committee on Certification of Superintendents of Schools and Superintendency Unions.

On April 15, 1946, the Supervisor of Safety Education assumed the duties of Supervisor of Special Schools and Classes, as an Acting Supervisor. The work of the Department in the field of Safety Education was assigned to the Supervisor of Physical Education.

EDUCATION OF DEAF AND BLIND CHILDREN

Special Schools and Classes for Deaf and Blind

July 1, 1945 - June 30, 1946

Schools and Classes	Enrolled Sept. 30, 1945			Admitted in 1945-1946	Discharged in 1945-1946	Enrolled on June 30, 1946	Teachers Employed	State Expenditures for tuition
	Boys	Girls	Total					
BLIND								
Perkins Institution[1]	83	61	144	4	5	143	64[2]	$ 82,470.00
DEAF								
American School[1]	11	9	20	0	2	18	32	12,519.16
Beverly School	41	31	72	8	2	74	12	55,332.72
Boston School	62	66	128	19	2	145	23	83,905.00
Clarke School	40	56	96	7	20	96	27[3]	91,036.48
Horace Mann School	53	70	123	15	8	130	22	71,330.03
DAY CLASSES								
Lynn	7	1	8	2	2	8	1	3,362.06
New Bedford	1	5	6	0	1	5	1	2,227.15
Springfield	4	5	9	2	0	10	1	2,552.98
Worcester	7	8	15	3	2	16	3	8,394.01
TOTALS	309	312	621	60	44	645	186	$415,230.49

[1] These figures include only the Massachusetts children enrolled at these schools.

[2] This figure includes the total number of teachers engaged in teaching children from all parts of the country who are enrolled at this institution.

[3] Twenty regular teachers; 7 special teachers.

[4] In addition to the $71,330.03 spent for tuition at the Horace Mann School, the Commonwealth also reimbursed the City of Boston $2,002.06 for transportation of children attending this school. An additional $452.36 was expended for transportation of children in other schools throughout the Commonwealth. The total expenditures for transportation were $3,264.44. The total cost of educating our children in the schools for the deaf and blind is $418,044.93.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

The Supervisor of Physical Education, during the fiscal year 1945-46, has continued in his efforts to exercise a general supervision over physical education in elementary and secondary schools and Teachers Colleges of the State, with a view to improvement of standards and facilities for such education, and to perform related work as required.

To attain these ends, we have emphasized the following services:

1. Participation on programs in connection with church associations, high school banquets, and other civic organizations for the purpose of assisting these groups to sponsor and carry on programs effecting the health and welfare of the community.

2. Conferences with local school authorities, encouraging the effective use of all available facilities and personnel to meet adequately the health and needs of youth.

3. Attendance at regular committee meetings of the Massachusetts Health Council; Massachusetts Recreation Committee; Massachusetts Association of Health, Physical Education and Recreation; and the City of Cambridge Park Board, in order that we may coordinate programs wherever we believe it advisable to do so.

4. Attend to all correspondence from various sections of the United States seeking information concerning the administration and organization of programs of Health, Physical Education and Recreation in the State.

5. Making surveys in schools desiring to reorganize their programs so they will be made progressive throughout the entire school system.

Interscholastic Athletics

High School Athletics have become the most wide-spread of all sports today, their special value being that they are very local in their appeal, going deep into the feelings and loyalties of the community.

Over 50,000 spectators attended High School football

games during the week-end of October 12-14, 1945 in Massachusetts.

This increasing emphasis on high school sports, with the danger of participation of commercial interests in this field, indicate the need of extremely careful supervision. Since, in some communities, school athletics are more attractive to the people than other school activities, we take every opportunity to emphasize the fact that scholarship rates first in a school system - athletics after.

Mrs. Martina McDonald Driscoll, Supervisor of Music

Listening Experiment

Directed versus Undirected Listening. Purpose: The purpose of this experiment was to determine the effect of one hour of Directed Listening upon the ability of the pupil to listen to instrumental music and to express aural impressions.

Procedure: From Grades VII and VIII of the Norfolk Centre School, eight selected pupils were equated into two groups, the Experimental Group and the Control Group, on the basis of these criteria:

1. sex
2. grade
3. chronological age
4. intelligence quotient
5. innate music ability
6. home environment (radio, victrola)
7. music environment (private lessons)
8. listening pre-test

The Seashore Measurement of Musical Talent was used, and the Otis Quick-Scoring Mental Ability Tests. I. Q.'s in each group ranged from 135 to 90.

Experimental Group was given one hour of Directed Listening for recognition of (1) elements of tonal beauty, (2) tone color of instruments, solo and ensemble, (3) variety of moods, (4) structural characteristics, including phrases, themes, repetition, contrast, diminution, augmentation, and design. Control Group was given no opportunity for Directed Listening.

Culmination: At the Conference on Radio and Education, sponsored by the Commissioner of Education in each New England State, in cooperation with the Westinghouse Radio Station and the Columbia Broadcasting System, Hotel Kenmore, Boston, March 16, 1946, both groups listened to A FUGATO ON A WELL-KNOWN THEME (McBride) V505, and to A SHEEP AND GOAT: WALKING TO PASTURE (Guion) V10-1092. Of course, neither record had been used with the Experimental Group. The audience, composed almost entirely of school instructors and administrators, rated each pupil in each group according to the pupil's ability to give expression to his aural impressions. Points observed were the presence or absence of sensitivity to (1) elements of tonal beauty, (2) of tone color, (3) of moods, (4) and of structural design.

The results were indecisive because the vote of the audience favored two members of each group. However, the experiment was not without social and musical values.

Recommendations and Deductions:

Superintendent Perley E. Eaton, Norfolk, felt that (1) the selection of participants should not have been made solely on the basis of test results, (2) the members of each group should have had approximately the same I.Q., probably 115, (I.Q.'s ranged from 135 to 90), thereby eliminating, as a factor, the slower pupil who lacked the facility to express himself, (3) the music consultant favored the Control Group, probably in an attempt to make the experiment undeniably true, but results might have been more decisive had she favored the Experimental Group, by placing the more forward pupil in it.

Dr. Harry S. Broudy, Educational Consultant for the Experiment, and Supervisor Martina McDonald Driscoll, Music Consultant, felt that spontaneity of expression was impeded, because only one microphone had been provided for the use of the eight pupils.

If, in the future, a like experiment should be planned, the following revisions should be followed: (1) choose a larger school system, (2) increase the number of participants, (3) provide at least eight periods of directed listening, over a period of four weeks, with a frequency of two per week, (4) have available adequate equipment.

Those who cooperated with the Department of Education Consultants were: Fred Garrigus, Educational Director, WEEI; Superintendent Perley E. Eaton, Principal Clarence Washburn, and Instructor Olive Day of Norfolk; President James A. Dugan, Charlotte Spieler, and Anthony Raisis of the State Teachers College, Lowell; and Kelsey B. Sweatt, Office of Radio, University Extension Division.

Services to War Veterans

Registration at State Education Building

On January 2, 1946, the Supervisor of Music was instructed by the Commissioner of Education, Julius E. Warren, to serve each afternoon at the Registration Desk in the foyer of the building, and, pending appointment of a registrar for the morning, to serve at that time also, if demand warranted it. Registration consisted of obtaining from each veteran entering the building his service record, his educational preparation, and the purpose of his visit, and entering these facts on a department form. Inquiries most frequent were in regard to opportunities for on-the-job training and requirements for such, availability of refresher courses

for college entrance examinations, and opportunity for continuing an interrupted education. Inasmuch as a registrar for the morning was not appointed, this assignment, of its own momentum, evolved into a full-time responsibility for several months. During that time, almost 2,000 veterans registered, with an average of thirty each day.

War Recruiting Campaign for Medical Technicians

By direction of Commissioner Julius E. Warren, the Supervisor of Music was assigned as the Department representative to assist, in any way desired, Captain Harriet C. Stout, First Service Command, 276 Boylston Street, Boston, in the recruitment campaign. Meetings were arranged in Pittsfield, Gloucester, Marshfield and Framingham.

Public Law 346

By direction of Commissioner Julius E. Warren, the Supervisor of Music was instructed to serve Daniel H. Shay, Agent of the Board of Collegiate Authority, in reporting upon studios and schools of speech, drama, and music, which had applied for approval to instruct veterans. This assignment included assistance in the preparation of the application, in the explanation of the content of the courses, and in the desirable schedule of instruction, so that the material could be properly presented to the Board of Collegiate Authority and to the Veterans Administration.

Music in the Junior High School

On April 23, 1946, at the Twenty-third Annual Conference of the Principals of Junior High Schools, held at Framingham Teachers College, a discussion was led by the supervisor of music on (1) Possible Attainments of a Junior High School Music Program, (2) Creditable Attainments in Some Massachusetts Schools, and (3) What a Superintendent Expects of a Junior High School Music Instructor. Able assistance was given for the superintendents by Dr. Elbridge C. Grover, Reading, for the Supervisors of Music by George C. Murphy, Music Director, Salem, and for the Junior High School Music Instructors by Josephine Enright, Pittsfield. Participation by conference members emphasized the fact that Junior High School Music problems are administrative as well as professional.

Community Relations

Commonwealth of Massachusetts: Official Christmas Program

At the request of the Superintendent of Buildings, Gustave Everberg, the Supervisor of Music cooperated with him in the planning of a music program for presentation in the Hall of Flags, State House, December 21, 1945, at 12:00 Noon. The Guild Choristers of The Catholic Guild for the Blind, sang, a capella, Christmas Anthems and Carols, directed by Theodore Karier, alternating with instrumental selections by the Brass Ensemble of the Medford High School, Ralph I. Schoonmaker, Director. The effect produced was an unforgettable experience of beauty. The participating groups and the Department of Education Music Office received a written testimonial of appreciation of the dignity and of the excellence of the program from His Excellency, Governor Leverett Saltonstall.

Parent-Teachers' Association, Pottersville School, Somerset

On April 22, 1946 the Supervisor of Music spoke to a very appreciative group on the VALUE OF MUSIC IN THE EDUCATIVE PROCESS.

Vocational Guidance Day, Salem High School, May 20, 1946.

The Supervisor of Music spoke to interested members of the Class of 1946 on ARE YOU INTERESTED IN MUSIC AS A VOCATION?

Music Educators National Conference, Cleveland, Ohio, March, 1946.

The Supervisor served on three committees at this meeting.

School Visitation

Schools visited during this year were located in the following places: Rockport; Marshfield; Hanover; Chesterfield and West Chesterfield; Goshen; Cummington; and Plainfield.

Miscellaneous

The Supervisor has been emphasizing the desirability

of providing opportunities for creative musical experiences, especially in the elementary grades, and conducted a discussion of creative music at the Institute on Elementary Education, Directed by Supervisor Beal at the Bridgewater State Teachers College, in June, 1946.

During the year July 1, 1945 to June 30, 1946, the Teachers Registration Bureau enrolled 819 new registrants, received notice of 719 vacancies, and placed 136 teachers with aggregate salaries of $311,070 for full-time teachers. The number of new registrants having no experience was 396. These were classified as follows:

Positions Desired	Women	Men
High School	83	177
Kindergarten, Primary, Grammar and Junior High School	32	5
Special Class	—	2
Household Arts	6	—
Drawing	1	5
Music	3	6
Manual Training	—	7
Physical Education	6	13
Commercial	39	8
Miscellaneous	—	1
Total	170	226

The number of teachers placed by the Bureau from 1913-1946, together with the aggregate salaries is indicated in the following table:

	1913-1940	June 1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	Totals
Superintendents of Schools	31	4	4	3	4	7	7	60
High School Principals	253	2	1	—	2	2	1	261
High School Teachers	1,863	54	84	84	103	75	38	2,231
Elementary, Junior High Principals	189	1	1	3	7	2	2	205
Elementary, Junior High and Special Class Teachers	3,516	62	97	83	161	104	92	4,705
Special Teachers	1,641	80	116	16	63	43	36	1,995
State Teachers Colleges	92	—	—	—	—	—	—	92
Part-time Teachers	935	81	114	—	—	—	—	1,130
Totals	8,540	284	417	189	340	233	136	10,139
Estimated aggregate salaries of teachers placed.	$8,951,828	$315,897	$421,809	$283,500	$492,045	$357,280	$311,070	$11,133,500

SCHOLARSHIPS - CHILDREN OF CERTAIN DECEASED WAR VETERANS

Chapter 507 of the Acts of 1945, amended Chapter 263 of the Acts of 1930, and Chapter 428 of the Acts of 1938, by removing the upper age limit of twenty-two years, and allowing reimbursement toward the higher education of children of men or women who entered the military service of the United States from Massachusetts in time of war or insurrection. This amendment extended the law to include children of veterans of World War II and allowed reimbursement for tuition at institutions approved by the Commissioner of Education. Formerly tuition was allowed for reimbursement at state and county institutions.

As of June 30, 1946, thirty-two students were receiving reimbursement under this law at an expense of $7,249.93.

ANNUAL REPORT SUMMARY
Division of Immigration and Americanization
Year ending June 30, 1946

The individual service figures for the year ending June 30, 1946, showed a marked increase; the total of persons served in the current year totalled 26,117 while in 1945 the total was 22,[illegible]12. The offices showing increased clientele were Boston which in 1946 showed 14,824 clients in contrast to 11,5[illegible]5 in 1945; and Springfield which recorded 3,4[illegible]9 clients in 1946 in contrast to 2[illegible]1[illegible] in 1945. The Worcester office also showed a gain of 221 as 2,200 were recorded in 1946 in contrast to 1979 in 1945. There was a loss of clientele in Fall River which recorded 3,[illegible]19 clients in 1945 and only 2,9[illegible]9 in 1946, and in Lawrence which showed a slight loss dropping from 2,746 in 1945 to 2,640 in 1946.

The gain in the Boston office was due, for the most part, to the special work for servicemen and veterans in their problems due to the immigration of their foreign-born wives, fiancees and dependents. A temporary appropriation was given for this work. Mrs. George Tatten, one of our most experienced social workers, has interviewed and helped about 3,000 veterans or their relatives; given information as to transportation and immigration regulations and has assisted the veteran to fill out the necessary blanks to comply with government regulations for the immigration of his dependents. Her place as social worker was temporarily filled by Miss Jessie Goldsmith, formerly attached to the Boston office of the American Red Cross, who has had extensive experience with work with prisoners of war and Americans stranded overseas.

The loss in the Fall River and Lawrence offices is due to the fact that the district agents in these offices, and in the Worcester office, retired from state service as of December 30, 1945. Mr. Patrick J. Hurley had been employed as district agent in Fall River since April 12, 1923; Mr. Joseph A. Tonman served as district agent in Lawrence since September 9, 1927; and Mr. William F. Kelleher was appointed on February 9, 1928. All retired under the military retirement act as veterans of World War I. The provisional appointee for the Lawrence office, Mr. Charles P. Martin, began work on June 20, 1946; he is a veteran of World War II. Mr. Charles L. Carey and Mr. Daniel J. Donahue, also World War II veterans were provisionally appointed to the Worcester and Fall River offices and began work August 1, 1946. In the interim between the retirement of the district agents and the appointment of their successors, the offices were functioning with one clerical worker only and necessarily not so many clients could be served.

The service work of the Division reflects the problems which those of foreign origin are meeting in their every day lives. For practically every year until this last year, the problem most prominent was that of citizenship. In 1940, over seventy-seven per cent of the persons who called on us for assistance came with problems of citizenship. In 1946, over 6[illegible] called with problems of immigration. Our citizens of

more than fifty national origins began to hear from close relatives in other lands, and for most of those whose homelands were in Europe, the messages told of death, disaster and near starvation. Many wish to bring their relatives to the United States. We assisted 577 citizens to execute petition for issuance of immigration visa for their spouses, children or parents, and 5,422 persons to execute affidavits of support for their relatives.

Our clients recorded in 1946 came from forty-eight different countries. Of the 26,117 clients, however, the largest group, 8,037, were natives of the United States. The next national group in numerical importance were those born in Canada totalling 4,758. Persons born in Italy numbered 3060; those from Portugal, 1441; from Ireland 1255; and Poland 1047. We had an exceptionally large group of clients this year who were born in Greece -- 837 -- and this, of course, reflects the fact that Greece has suffered so much both during and since the war that families here are striving to help their relatives in Greece escape privation by coming here.

The clients of the Division are recorded from 267 of the 356 cities and towns of the Commonwealth. Naturally the greatest number of clients live in the cities where our offices are located and which are convenient of access -- 5769 of our clients came from Boston; 1918 from Springfield; 1872 from Lawrence; 1559 from Worcester; and 1272 from Fall River where our offices are located.

As in the past, the Division has enjoyed pleasantly cooperative relations with the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service which consistently and constantly refers aliens to our offices for help in filling out the blanks necessary for citizenship applications or for help in adjusting an irregular immigration status. We have cooperated with the public school classes for adult alien education by referring prospective students to them and by assisting their students in naturalization problems.

During the past year the Supervisor of Social Service has served as Chairman of the Committee on the Foreign-Born for the Greater Boston Community Council thus cooperating with the specialized social agencies engaged in immigration and naturalization aid. We interchange translation service with the Hebrew Immigrant and Sheltering Aid and the International Institute of Boston.

DIVISION OF THE BLIND

SUMMARY

On June 30, 1946 there were 6,427 blind persons on the Register, classified by ages as follows:

To 5 years	98
Between 6 and 20 years	424
Between 21 and 50 years	1,568
Between 51 and 70 years	2,068
Over 70 years	2,072
Ages unknown	117

A summary of the work among the adult blind during the year follows.

During the year the Division of the Blind was in touch with 3,349 blind adults: 8,092 calls were made on blind persons in their homes, 753 interviews were held at the Central Office, and 1,099 additional calls were made by Division agents in the interest of blind persons.

Services rendered as follows:

Financial aid granted to	1,142
Industrial aid in the form of guides, tools or advertising to	44
Assistance in the form of hospitalization and glasses to	4
Assistance in the sale of products to	178
Employed by Division on staff	18
Employed by Division in workshops	100
Employment in private industry and business secured for	15
Instruction by Home Teachers given to	930
Talking book machines loaned to	945
Piano tuning orders given to	11

Social Service:

Gifts of money totaling $4,069.75 distributed by Division agents from private funds to	230
Loans totaling $742 arranged for by Division agents with private organizations for	23
Financial assistance for educational purposes obtained for	8
Gifts of clothing and fuel provided by Division agents through private sources for	29
Writing boards, self-threading needles, etc., provided to	30
Guided on shopping trips, visits to doctors, dentists and clinics	148
Assistance in finding boarding places to	119
Arrangements made for medical, dental, hospital or convalescent care for	102
Vacations arranged with other agencies for	189
Volunteer readers supplied for	10

NEW CASES

This year 450 new cases were registered in this office. They were referred to us by:

Hospitals, eye clinics, doctors, etc.	183
Individuals	79
Public Welfare Agencies	51
Relatives	48
Blind persons themselves	38
Federal Agencies (mostly veterans)	16
Division agents	15
Private organizations	12
Other State agencies	5
Other States	3
American Foundation	1
Soldiers' Home	1
State Hospital	1

These cases were classified by ages as follows:

Between 18 and 25 years	10
Between 26 and 50 years	49
Between 51 and 70 years	150
Over 70 years	191
Ages unknown	50

Unless otherwise requested, our agents have visited all these cases and explained our services to them. While some persons were referred to us for specific services, others were just routine referrals by doctors, hospitals, welfare departments, and optometrists, and these blind persons knew nothing about the Division and its functions until our agent's visit.

Following is a summary of the services already rendered to the newly reported cases:

Instruction by Home Teachers given to	82
Talking Book Machines loaned to	80
Financial aid granted to	76

Many of these people received two or all three of the above benefits. Social service of various types has also been rendered many of the new cases. In addition, gifts of money amounting to $733 were obtained for 30 of this group from private sources, and loans of money amounting to $133 were obtained for 9.

NEW BLIND CHILDREN

During the past year 346 children were reported to the Division. After these children were investigated only 197 were found to have sufficient eye handicaps to be registered. There were 107 boys and 90 girls. These were reported from the following sources:

Schools	77
Private doctors	31
Mass. Eye & Ear Infirmary	26
Various agencies	26
Boston City Hospital	10
Boston Nursery for Blind Babies	10
Parents	6
Perkins Institution	6
Worcester Memorial Hospital	3
Boston Dispensary	2

They were classified by ages as follows:

Under 5 years	63
Between 5 and 10 years	103
Between 10 and 15 years	31

Amount of vision:

20/200 or less	75
20/100 or less	34
20/50 or less	46
Better than 20/50	40

Causes of blindness and low vision:

Myopia	43
with Nystagmus	5
with Retinal Degeneration	2
Hyperopia	28
with Nystagmus	8
with Convergence	7
Mixed Astigmatism	2
with Nystagmus	3
with Esotropia	4
Retrolental Fibroplasia	16
Optic Atrophy	13
with Deafness & Diabetes	1
Ophthalmos	5
Congenital Cataract	13
with Microphthalmos	2
Amblyopia	5
Chorio-Retinitis	4
with Coloboma of Iris & Choroid	2
Choroiditis	4
Dislocated Lens	4
Retinitis Pigmentosa	3
Degeneration of Retina & Choroid	3
Phthisis Bulbi	3
Albinism	2
Keratitis	3
Interstitial	2
Dendritic	1
Cataract	
Diabetic	1

Norwegian Disease	1
Retina Pouch Cyst	1
Old Iritis	
with Posterior Synechia	1
Macular Degeneration	1

During the year 37 children were admitted to Perkins Institution, and 80 children to Sight Conservation Classes. Clear Type textbooks were loaned for the use of 36 children in cities and towns where Sight Conservation Classes were not available.

The Springfield Sight Conservation Class closed in January 1946 because a survey indicated that there were not sufficient pupils with defective vision to warrant maintaining this class.

Various communities throughout the state where there are no Sight Conservation Classes were surveyed by our workers to ascertain whether or not children with defective vision were adequately cared for. There are now 37 Sight Conservation Classes in operation in Massachusetts, 14 of them in Boston.

EMPLOYMENT

During the year 33 plants were visited (some of them several times) and surveyed for possible jobs for blind workers; 200 home visits were made; 239 office interviews were held; 71 visits were made in the interest of the blind; 85 blind persons were contacted by telephone regarding employment; 115 telephone calls were made in the interest of the blind; 4 speaking engagements were filled and 5 conferences were attended by employment workers of this Division.

Among the blind who obtained positions in private industry and business this year were 17 recipients of Aid to the Needy Blind. The dollar value of such employment to every taxpayer in the Commonwealth is immediately understandable when we consider that the average Aid to the Blind grant in June 1946 was $47.39, and the employment of the above-mentioned recipients means an annual saving to the Commonwealth of nearly $10,000.

The placement of handicapped people in public and private industry and small business has ever been a most difficult problem, especially recognized where an individual's handicap is one of defective vision or of partial or total blindness. For many years before organized work with the blind came into being public spirited citizens interested in the blind recognized this fact and in Massachusetts, since the inception of the Commission for the Blind, stress has always been laid on this particular problem.

In 1906 when the Commission for the Blind submitted its Annual Report it was said, in part, "If, as seems certain, the governors and managers of industrial schools, homes and shops for the blind cannot count on the cooperation of the trustees and directors of the schools for the blind, it would appear that there is particular need for public authorities and private philanthropists to give their best endeavors towards making all hopeful industrial agencies for improving the condition of the blind as effective as possible."

Since that time the Massachusetts Commission for the Blind, now known as the Division of the Blind, has made great strides in the placement of those handicapped by loss of vision. At this writing it is considered by noted experts in the placement of such men and women that approximately 6 percent of all blind persons are considered industrially employable. This Division is most happy to report that at the present time, in Massachusetts, more than 10 percent of our blind are registered as employed--men and women in professions and businesses which include: attorneys, teachers, musicians, piano tuners, dictaphone operators, typists, punch and drill press operators, box folders, laundry workers, assemblers, packers, and many others.

Recognizing that for various reasons some blind persons cannot be placed in industry, many men and women are kept busy in sheltered workshops and in their homes, stitching, knitting, doing basketry, and various handicrafts. The articles made are sold in our Salesroom for the benefit of the workers.

This Division does wish to stress one particular phase of this work; namely, stand placement and operation. Under the Randolph-Sheppard Act of 1936, H.R. 5173 of the 2nd Session of the 79th Congress, all Federal buildings in Massachusetts may be utilized under the licensing agency, the Division of the Blind, for the purpose of placing needy blind persons in remunerative businesses. Though this Division has no funds as yet for such a project the Director has made it possible, through private funds, for three such "Stands" to be put in operation. Two capable young men have been set up in stands in local post offices and another, a blinded veteran, has been set up in another public building. The earned income of these stands ranged from $145 to more than $600 monthly.

Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the value of such a program. We sincerely hope that this program may be developed so that other blind persons may be similarly placed.

TRENDS IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF AID TO THE BLIND

The total number of recipients of Aid to the Blind has increased from the low number of 930 recipients in September 1944 to 973 in November 1945 and to 1068 in June 1946. The economic circumstances in families since the end of the war when the changes in jobs sometimes has meant lowered wages, and loss of jobs, accounts for an additional number of recipients. Some blind persons who worked in industry during the war have lost their jobs and have been unable to re-establish themselves in post-war employment. An average of 25 applications a month for financial assistance has been received this year.

Some observations of the operation of the law permitting the applicant to choose to receive Aid to the Blind or Old Age Assistance show that more persons already receiving Aid to the Blind desire to remain on this program rather than to apply for Old Age Assistance. On new cases coming to the attention of the Division, practically the same proportion elect Aid to the Blind as choose Old Age Assistance. The continued operation of this law means that the Division is aiding and will continue to aid a higher

proportion of older and more handicapped individuals, and the cost of their special care is now much higher. Boarding homes, a few years ago charging $10 - $12 a week, are now asking amounts up to $15 a week. Nursing homes a few years ago caring for blind persons were paid generally amounts ranging from $15 to $18 a week and they now expect to receive $30 - $35 a week according to the handicaps of the individual, which may be, in addition to blindness, deafness or crippling and pathological disease.

Legislation enacted during the 1945 session of the General Court is resulting in a more comprehensive program of Aid to the Blind. Under Chapter 541 - "an Act relative to the granting of assistance to, and the payment of the expenses of the funerals and burial of, certain blind persons" - the Director of the Division is authorized to pay, when no other means are available, up to $300 of the funeral and burial costs of needy blind persons, provided the total amount does not exceed $200. It is estimated that one-half of the recipients of aid die without insurance or other personal resources to care for burial. The provision of this law allows adequate burial costs for this group.

This same Act liberalizes the eligibility requirements for financial aid by allowing applicants who are eligible for Aid to the Blind, Old Age Assistance and Soldier's Relief, freedom of choice in seeking their assistance. Under previous policies, blind persons qualifying for Old Age Assistance could be aided only from this category of assistance, which meant that when the blind individual reached his 65th birthday and was a citizen he made application for Old Age Assistance, necessitating a new investigation and a change of wardsers. Sometimes the amount of payment from Old Age Assistance would be less than he had been receiving from Aid to the Blind, particularly when living in a family group, where the Old Age Assistance Law provides a lower minimum payment than is allowed in the Aid to the Blind Law.

Chapter 554 - "an Act providing that the Director of the Division of the Blind may require certain applicants for assistance to submit to an examination by an accredited ophthalmologist" - permits the Division to pay the physician's fee, and the applicant to choose the physician. The Director sought the advice of the Ophthalmological Advisory Committee of the Division in order to establish standards for examination and fee schedules for payment for such eye examinations. When the services of the ophthalmologist was required he was informed of the law, the policies of the Division, the requirements for examination, and the fee schedule. This plan became operable in February 1946 and the ophthalmologists have been most cooperative in the plan. Up to the present time, when an eye examination was necessary, arrangements were made with the Eye and Ear Infirmary, when a client expressed the desire for examination there, to pay for such examination at a minimum cost. When a client is already under treatment at this hospital it has been arranged that the required written report will be furnished at a nominal fee.

PAYMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS IN NOVEMBER 1945 AND IN JUNE 1946

	November 1945		June 1946		Percentage Change 1945-46
	Number of Recipients	Percent	Number of Recipients	Percent	
Total	[illegible]	100.0	1008	100.0	
Receiving $1 - $50	673	67.8	671	62.8	-5
More than $50	320	32.2	337	37.2	+5

The above table indicates that in June 1946 a smaller proportion of the total number of recipients received payments amounting to less than $51 than received amounts in this range in November 1945. The number of recipients receiving more than $50 in all groups was increased in June 1946. The necessary payment of higher rates in boarding and convalescent homes has influenced the increase in the number of individuals who need more than $50 a month. Also the increased amount in exemptions allowed to employed children of recipients has lowered the resources of parents receiving aid. Nearly one-fourth of the total number of recipients in June 1946 received exactly $40 a month, which is the legal minimum minus the resources of the individual.

Aid to the Blind: June 1946 1*2* — Recipients and payments to Recipients in New England

STATE	Number of Recipients	Payments to Recipients: Total amount	Payments to Recipients: Average	Population 1940
Maine	778	$24,599	$31.57	847,226
New Hampshire	284	9,193	32.37	491,524
Vermont	165	5,339	32.36	359,231
Massachusetts	1068	50,654	47.39	4,316,721
Rhode Island	111	3,883	34.98	713,346
Connecticut	138	5,612	40.67	1,709,242

1*Figures on number of recipients, payments to recipients, and average payments, from Bulletin, Social Security Board.

2*Data exclude program administered without Federal participation in Connecticut which administers such program concurrently with program under the Social Security.

A year ago four states were making an average payment to blind individuals greater than the average payment in Massachusetts. In June 1946 the average payment in only three states—California, Oregon and Washington—exceeded that of Massachusetts.

Aid to the Blind: Recipients and Payments to Recipients, by Months, July 1945 through June 1946

Month	Number of Recipients	Payments to Recipients: Total amount of Payment	Payments to Recipients: Average Payment
July 1945	969	$43,291.00	$44.68
August	962	43,065.00	44.77
September	974	43,972.32	45.15
October	981	44,442.00	45.20
November	993	45,157.00	45.46
December	1008	46,421.00	46.05
January 1946	1008	46,573.51	46.21
February	1035	48,234.00	46.60
March	1046	48,987.46	46.83
April	1049	49,314.00	47.01
May	1053	49,892.00	47.11
June	1068	50,614.26	47.39

The average payment in June 1946 was $2.71 higher than in July 1945. During the year increased adjustments have been made in the budget allowances for clothing, food and fuel. Nursing homes have increased their rates and there has been an increasing number of older and more handicapped persons kept on the rolls or added to the list of recipients under the provision of Chapter 541 of the Acts of 1945.

CASES CLOSED

A total of 144 cases were closed during the year. Assistance to six persons was discontinued because their vision was improved beyond the standard allowed as "legal blindness". About one-third of the closures was because of the death of the individual. During the year 17 persons found employment and did not need further financial assistance. Nineteen individuals were admitted to public institutions during the year and assistance was discontinued. During the first half of the year, part of which was before the new law allowing the individual the right to choose Old Age Assistance or Aid to the Blind became effective in October 1945, aid for eleven persons was discontinued because they were to receive Old Age Assistance, while during the last half of the year there were only five discontinuances for this reason.

[illegible]

Medical Care

Adequate funds, in order to include the cost of medical care for recipients of assistance, have never been made available to the Division. At the present time a person who needs doctor's services, hospitalization or

surgery, and who does not have resources to care for this need, must secure the same from other public or private sources. Since private agencies are tending to expect the public agency to care for most of the necessities of individuals the only resource for medical care is the program of general public welfare. When the blind person who is receiving his support from relief funds for the blind is forced to apply to the local welfare office for his medical care, it is a hardship for him, as it may come at a time when he is unable to ask personally for assistance, and arrangements for his care must be made very quickly.

Care of the Chronically Ill and the Aged

It is very difficult to find suitable boarding homes and nursing homes for blind people. Many private boarding and nursing homes and private institutions will not accept blind patients, especially when they have added handicaps such as deafness, crippling conditions, and physical conditions requiring special diets. Those homes that will accept blind persons usually expect a higher rate for board than is charged sighted persons. For those blind persons who have no relatives to assist them in locating boarding homes, social workers on the staff are often confronted with a real problem. There is a great need for public hospitals for the chronically ill and for those needing convalescent care after discharge from the busy hospital, as it exists today.

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS AND RESTORATION OF VISION

During the past year four clients were selected for restoration of vision services. Three were operated on at the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary and one at the Newport Hospital, Newport, Rhode Island. They are as follows:

Woman, age 45. Cataract operation left eye.
Vision before operation, 2/200
Vision after operation, 20/200+1

Man, age 59. Cataract operation left eye.
Vision before operation, Light Perception
Vision after operation, 20/200 with lens

Woman, age 64. Cataract operation both eyes.
Vision before operation: Right eye, Fingers at 7'
Left eye, Fingers at 11'
Vision after operation: Right eye, 20/25 with lens
Left eye, 20/30 with lens

Man, age 71. Cataract operation both eyes.
Vision before operation: Right eye, Fingers at 4'
Left eye, Fingers at 15'
Vision after operation: Right eye, 20/200 with lens
Left eye, 20/200 with lens

Although in only one of these cases was vision improved above the limits of legal blindness, the others have been given vision which is useful to them in their home situations.

The worker has referred five deaf-blind clients, who were interested in obtaining hearing aids, to the Boston Guild for the Hard of Hearing for audiometer tests and advice. In two cases aids were not advised, but recommendations for various types of aids were given for three clients. These aids were made available to the clients.

Material concerning the Division's program and activities has been prepared for the Bulletins of the Department of Education, Department of Public Health, Greater Boston Community Council, and National Society for the Prevention of Blindness. As a representative of the Division, the worker attended an Institute on Public Relations, which was sponsored by the Public Relations Service of the Greater Boston Community Council.

In December a talk on the medical program of the Division was given at the Health Institute of the Massachusetts State Conference of Social Work.

About five percent of the worker's time is given to acting as Medical Social Consultant to the Relief Department. This includes conferences with individual workers in order to give interpretation of medical social problems, obtaining costs of medicine and diet from hospitals and doctors, arranging for clinical examinations, and preparation of social summaries for hospitals and other agencies. The worker has arranged for required eye examinations for applicants for aid to the blind and has secured reports on applicants who had previously been examined. This is in connection with the recent legislation authorizing payments for such examinations and reports.

In preparation for the joint survey with the United States Public Health Service and Dr. Elliott P. Joslin, to determine the incidence of Diabetes among the blind in Massachusetts, an index of all cases of diabetes on the Register has been made. A study of 15 cases of persons 30 years old and under, who have diabetes, was made and a summary was prepared, which was used by the Consulting Ophthalmologist when he addressed a class of physicians studying under Dr. Joslin at the Baker Clinic. In May and June much of the worker's time was devoted to the preliminary planning of this diabetic survey.

In order to determine how ophthalmologists, optometrists and hospitals are complying with the mandatory reporting of blindness law, an analysis was made of 176 cases reported under this law from July 1, 1945 to June 30, 1946. It was found that 32 ophthalmologists reported a total of 67 cases; 6 optometrists reported one case each; The Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary reported 50 cases; six other hospitals conducting eye clinics reported a total of ten cases; Lakeville State Sanatorium reported two cases; State Mental Hospitals reported three cases; and the Boston Nursery for Blind Babies reported eight cases.

These figures indicate that many ophthalmologists and optometrists are not reporting any cases and that many others do not report all cases. This opinion is further confirmed by the fact that individuals who are referred by community agencies are found, upon investigation, to have been recently examined by eye specialists, but have not been reported by them. Should we

not consider how further publicity can be given this law throughout the state in order to keep the responsible professional groups aware of and interested in its purpose?

What information do these reports give us regarding the persons who are becoming blind and the major causes of their blindness? An analysis of the age groups shows that approximately 24 percent are under 17, and 56 percent are over 60. We might expect, therefore, that congenital and hereditary and degenerative conditions are now the major causes of blindness. In the adult group, Glaucoma was the cause of blindness in 39 persons, Diabetes in 18, Cataracts in 18, Hypertensive and arterio sclerotic conditions in 15, and presumed congenital or hereditary conditions in 8. In the cases of children, presumed congenital and hereditary conditions were the cause of blindness in 35.

That public health and venereal disease programs have aided materially in the prevention of blindness is evidenced by the fact that there was only one case of Trachoma, one of Interstitial Keratitis, and two of ocular tuberculosis. One baby was reported blind from Ophthalmia Neonatorum. Accident accounted for one case. This is not a comprehensive analysis of all the causes of blindness as stated in the 175 reports, for such an analysis must be made by an ophthalmologist. However, is there not material in the figures as given which can serve as guide posts in the prevention of blindness program? We are considering what can be done to prevent blindness from Diabetes. Should we not be thinking of Glaucoma, which has accounted for blindness in 22 percent of the 135 adults reported.

HOME TEACHING

As may be seen in the chapter on New Cases, of the blind persons who this year first became aware of the services offered by the Division more requested home teaching than any other one specific service. This is, of course, due to the fact that idleness is the hardest thing to bear. Unfortunately, the fallacy that blindness is the end of living has long persisted in the minds of too many people. Imagine, then, the eagerness with which they reach for the rug of hope held out to them by the home teachers, who aid them to pass the time in a manner both useful and enjoyable.

The pupils are taught to read and write Braille, read Moon Type, music, pencil writing, typewriting, and the common school branches; also all kinds of hand work, such as basketry, chair reseating, rug making, knitting, batting, crocheting, sewing and machine stitching, and leather work. Most of all, since all the teachers are themselves blind, they act as a shining example of how a person who has lost his sight can adjust himself to meet the circumstances.

There is, for instance, the case of the elderly lady, newly blinded, who, when the daughter with whom she lived went to work, would seat herself in her bedroom and not stir until her daughter returned in the evening. Even if food was left on the kitchen table for her she would not eat all day long, for fear that she would not be able to find it or manage it alone. After several visits from our home teacher this woman was not only preparing her own

meals, but was doing the housework for her daughter. She was living a normal life, despite her blindness.

There is also a very practical angle to this phase of our work. With the home teachers' instructions, many blind persons learn to make useful and decorative articles that are sold on the open market, and many of the articles made are of excellent quality. They are sold at current market prices through our salesroom and at special sales organized by the Sales Promoter. Some of the people have their own outlets. The teachers assist their pupils in obtaining materials for their handwork and encourage those who attain sufficient skill to send their work to the salesroom. Many blind persons have become at least partially, if not wholly, self-supporting through this means.

The Division of the Blind employs seven home teachers, each assigned a different section of the state. In statistical terms, their work for the year ending June 30, 1946, may be summed up as follows:

Number of pupils	570
Number of lessons given	4,368
Number of calls made	4,200
Number of hours spent teaching	4,731
Number of letters and cards sent	1,636
Number of hours spent in preparation	2,069
Number of hours spent traveling	4,318
Number of miles traveled	77,620

WORKSHOPS

The Division of the Blind maintains five workshops for the Blind—one girls' shop and one men's shop in Cambridge; and four men's shops, in Fall River, Lowell, Pittsfield, and Worcester.

During the war the two Cambridge shops filled large orders for brooms, mops, and pillowcases for the Federal Government. These articles were manufactured according to government specifications and were most satisfactory; in fact, although the war is long over the shops still receive and fill orders for these articles from the Federal Government.

In the Woolson House Industries, the Cambridge shop for blind women, 16 blind girls were employed during the year. They produced 64,564 pillowcases to sell for $21,175.57; woven articles to sell for $1500; not dish cloths to sell for $152.15. They recaned 1,386 chairs, for $1,659.95; and hemmed towels for a private concern at a charge of $90.70.

In the men's shop in Cambridge 47 blind men were employed. They manufactured 5,926 dozen brooms, 8,945 dozen mops, and 114 rugs.

The Fall River shop employed 10 blind men, who recaned 731 chairs and manufactured 992 dozen brooms.

In the Lowell shop 6 blind men were employed. They recaned 932 chairs and restrung 21 racquets.

In the Pittsfield shop 14 blind men were employed. They resented 1,111 chairs, manufactured 521 dozen brooms, and restrung 173 tennis rackets.

The Worcester shop employed 7 blind men during the year, who resented 2,964 chairs; restrung 53 tennis rackets.

Much of the activity in all the shops is still greatly curtailed because of lack of materials, but it is hoped that it will not be long before we can again reach full production, thereby providing employment for more blind persons.

SALES

A person making articles by hand in his own home could hardly produce sufficient to sell to an established concern, nor would he have enough contact with the general public to enable him to dispose of many articles on a purely business basis. Since the problem of disposing of one person's merchandise is multiplied by nearly 200, the Division of the Blind maintains a salesroom, The Blind Handicraft Shop, at 73 Newbury Street, Boston, where articles made by blind persons in their homes are sold to the public. The blind workers consign their goods to the salesroom, where each article is carefully inspected by the salesroom manager and a salesroom committee, and only those articles properly made and with no defects are accepted for sale. The salesroom also handles some of the merchandise manufactured in the Workshops for the Blind.

In addition to the salesroom, the Division employs a Sales Promoter, who organizes special sales in different communities throughout the state. There are no paid workers at these sales, and very little actual expense. Church groups, clubs, social and civic organizations, and individuals gladly give their services. The different groups appoint committees to act as salesmen; the sales are held in stores, club rooms, or public halls which are obtained gratis for this purpose; and local newspapers give us excellent publicity. Some smaller sales are held in the homes of individuals.

At the Blind Handicraft Shop, where a manager and assistant are employed, 22,581 finished articles were received and examined during the year. Of these articles, 10,747 were consigned by home workers. Goods in the amount of $5,432.72 were sold through the salesroom.

At special sales held in Scituate, Brockton, Pittsfield, Springfield, Fall River, Sudbury, Holyoke, Newton and New Bedford $11,376.13 worth of goods was sold.

Scarcity of materials still necessitates curtailment of these sales. It has not yet been possible to resume the two week annual sale at the Blind Handicraft Shop, which alone netted about $10,000. However, we are maintaining our contacts and hope in the near future to be able to carry on a full sales program. The home workers eagerly look forward to these sales, as the entire sale price of each article is returned to the blind person who made it.

TALKING BOOK MACHINES

Talking book machines are the property of the Federal Government, and the Division of the Blind is the sole distributing agency in Massachusetts. They are electric record playing machines, with a radio amplification system, allowing the readers to get the tone control and volume best suited to individual tastes.

Books are transcribed onto records by professional readers, so that the voice is always clear and distinct. The records are borrowed from the Library at Perkins Institution, in Watertown, and more than one thousand works have been recorded, including poetry, prose, fiction, biography, English, history, grammar, geography, the Bible in full (both Old and New Testaments), the Readers Digest, music, and many others. Much pleasure is derived from their use.

This year 136 machines were placed with new readers, bringing the total of readers for the year to 945.

Fifty-five exchanges were made. Exchanges are necessitated by machines needing extensive repairs, and the client is given another machine so that reading may not be disrupted for long periods of time.

One hundred forty-three machines were removed during the year. Removals are generally due to the death of the readers; however, other reasons also contribute, such as hearing becoming so defective that the record cannot be heard, moving out of state, etc.

Many of the 945 machines had to be serviced during the year, some several times. Replacement of tubes, motors, brushes, amplifiers, reproducers, and other parts, is done every day. Many miles are travelled each year by the worker and hundreds of calls are made in order to keep the requests, repairs, and removals up-to-date. However, when we see the pleasure and comfort that the blind people derive from the use of the machines, we feel that we are adequately compensated for the work involved.

To date, 1,772 blind persons have had the use of a talking book machine in Massachusetts.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

During the year, 32 addresses were made by the Director and members of the staff before various social and civic clubs, schools, societies, public agencies, church groups and other organizations on the work of the Division and what it means to the blind people of Massachusetts. More than one hundred conferences were held with other public and private agencies and with representatives of agencies and organizations interested in work for the blind. One of our Home Teachers conducts a weekly radio program that is enjoyed by both the blind and sighted in this and other states.

Our constant aim is to bring the services of the Division to the attention of the general public. Many people have been, and still are under the impression

that the sole purpose of bringing a blind person to the attention of the Division would be to obtain financial assistance for him. It is our desire to acquaint these people with our various other services, and with the knowledge that any blind person may call upon us freely for help in practical, social and recreational matters, and for counsel and advice in the pursuit of their normal activities.

The Division works in close cooperation with other agencies, and several schools of social work have sent their students to us for their practical training. The Division is represented in the Greater Boston Community Council, the Massachusetts Conference of Social Work, the Massachusetts Council of Organizations for the Blind, the American Public Welfare Association, the National Rehabilitation Association, the National Industries for the Blind, and other organizations carrying on service programs on both state and national levels. Representatives of the Division usually attend conferences having to do with any phase of work for the blind.

Our goal is to constantly liberalize and improve our program so as to be able to render most efficiently and effectively the best possible service to the blind people in Massachusetts.

LEGISLATION

During the year, the Division of the Blind, in cooperation with other interested agencies, concentrated on a legislative program for the care of the blind feeble-minded in Massachusetts.

For many years this group has been neglected and it was felt that some special facility should be developed for them. Accordingly, a Special Legislative Commission was appointed to study the problem, and as a result Chapter 499 was enacted into law on June 7, 1946, and signed by the Governor on June 10, 1946. Chapter 499 provides that the Commissioner of Mental Health, subject to the approval of the Governor and Council, shall have plans prepared and shall construct two additions to the Walter E. Fernald School for the care of feeble-minded blind persons.

Massachusetts is the first state in the Union to secure the enactment of such legislation for this special group.

[illegible]

Splendid cooperation has been received from the Massachusetts Association for promoting the Interests of the Adult Blind, The Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs, The American Red Cross, The Catholic Guild for the Blind, The Boston Aid to the Blind, Camp Allen, Inc., and many local associations for the blind and reading or sewing circles for the blind throughout the Commonwealth. These organizations have continued to render valuable assistance to the Division in promoting sales, arranging for hospital treatment, vacations, trips, loans, training facilities, in securing employment, and in promoting the happiness of the older groups through friendly visiting and social gatherings.

Lions Clubs throughout the state, other service clubs, doctors, hospitals, school departments, and welfare organizations have been very helpful in cooperating with this Division.

DIVISION OF THE BLIND

Financial Report 1945 - 1946

Receipts

1304-404	Piano and Mattress	$ 26,146.29	
1304-401	Cambridge Industries	115,701.35	
1304-403	Woolson House Industries	21,573.20	
1304-402	Shops - Fall River, Lowell Fitchfield, Worcester	30,796.38	
1304-406	Salesroom	13,966.67	
1304-300	Licenses	9.00	
	Previous Year's Refunds	671.34	$212,173.16

Disbursements

1304-01	General Administration	35,576.07	
1304-06	Instruction of Adult Blind	23,639.27	
1304-05	Aid to Blind	128,533.95	
1304-10	Piano Tuning	24,172.31	
1304-11	Shop Operation	21,986.14	
1304-12	Shop Manufacturing	47,[illegible].29	
1304-13	Woolson House Ind. Opr.	9,571.06	
1304-14	Woolson House Ind. Mfg.	34,843.37	
1304-15	Salesroom	20,470.84	
1304-16	Main. of Industries Opr.	22,693.62	
1304-17	Main. of Industries Mfg.	156,377.40	
1304-27	Sight Saving Glasses	15,[illegible].21	$763,650.42

FEDERAL

Grants Received

4113-01	Administration	14,707.07	
4113-02	Aid to Blind	217,695.50	
	Previous Year's Refunds	413.00	$232,816.57

Expenditures

4113-01	Administration	14,195.70	
4113-02	Aid to Blind	285,[illegible].00	$299,[illegible].70

REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES

July 1, 1945 to June 30, 1946

During the past year the Division has maintained its usual services even though the year has been an unusual one so far as staff turnover is concerned. Due to a nation-wide shortage in library personnel, and the competitive market resulting therefrom, several staff members resigned and new people came on the staff.

Field Activities

Visits. 143 visits were made to public libraries, school libraries, and libraries in state institutions. The visits included conferences with library trustees and school administrators on library administration, and with librarians on library problems of all kinds. Practical assistance was given in library techniques such as classifying, cataloging, book selection, publicity, etc.

Surveys. 6 comprehensive surveys were made covering four public libraries, the library of one state correctional school, and one public school library. The 4 public library surveys were made at the request of the Boards of Trustees. They were intensive and covered all the factors generally analyzed to determine whether a library is meeting prescribed standards or not. The survey of library conditions in the state correctional school was made at the request of the Superintendent. This particular survey included recommendations for improved service as well as book selection lists compiled by the Division. The public school survey was made as a part of a complete survey made by the Department of Education.

Summer Institute. The Division organized and administered a summer Institute for librarians in small towns. The Institute was of a week's duration and was held at Simmons College, July 16-20. 36 librarians attended, representing 35 towns. The Institute was comprised of workshops as well as lectures and gave those attendinga practical grounding in fundamental techniques.

Addresses. 45 speeches were given. The types of organizations at which talks were given is exemplified by the following list: American Library Association, Pre-conference Institute on Planning; Institute for Elementary Teachers, Bridgewater; Massachusetts Library Association; Western Massachusetts Library Club; New England School Library Association; Simmons College; High School assemblies. The talks covered, among other things, activities of the Division, books, library services in general, and librarianship as a profession. They were designed to promote an understanding of public library services and the work of the Division. One radio broadcast, beamed to young people, and setting forth librarianship as an attractive profession was given over Station WBZ.

Meetings and Committee Work. The Division was represented at 46 meetings. These included the national conference of the American Library Association, the meeting of the Massachusetts Library Association, of the regional library clubs of the state, of professional groups meeting in committee, as well as the meetings of related educational organizations.

Members of the staff served on various important professional committees: American Library Association, Young People's Reading and Round Table

Committee on Standards for Work with Young People; Massachusetts Library Association, Personal Service Committee, Planning Committee, Public Relations Committee, Standards Committee; Board of Managers of the Treasure Chest Campaign, and of "Books Across the Sea", and in addition one member served as President of the State Agency Section, A.L.A., and another as Assistant Secretary, Boston Group, Special Libraries Association.

Regional Clubs. The Division was instrumental in calling together two new regional library groups. Working with small committees of librarians and trustees it initiated one meeting in the Fitchburg region, and another in the Andover region. In both regions the initial meeting was followed by others. The Fitchburg regional group has organized formally.

Office Activities

Statistics - Public and School Libraries. The Division's usual statistical blank was distributed to all public libraries and tabulations made from returns. In addition, a postcard statistical questionnaire on school libraries, signed by the Commissioner, was sent to schools of the state in order to provide current data for the use of the newly appointed Consultant, School Libraries and Library Work with Children and Young People.

Registration of Librarians. 11 positions were filled through the placement file. On the whole the registry has been rather inactive due to the fact that few people were without positions and that those who desired positions were in the high salary brackets, while the majority of openings were in the small salary brackets.

Publications. Because of a slightly larger staff it was possible for the Division to initiate a much needed service. Beginning in February the Division compiled and distributed a "Selected Bookbuying List for Small Libraries" on a monthly basis. The lists are annotated, classified, and publisher and price are given. The response to the lists indicates how long they have been needed. Two publications of the Division have been revised and brought up-to-date. These are the "Periodical List for Small Libraries" and the "Reference List for Small Libraries". In addition, many bibliographies have been made during the year covering educational and general subjects. Of special note is the bibliography compiled for the Department's radio program, "Our Foreign Policy". This bibliography was mimeographed and distributed to libraries with an explanatory letter. A bibliography, "Radio in Education" was compiled and distributed at the New England Radio in Education Conference.

State Certificate Reading. 29,551 certificates were awarded through libraries and schools of the state as awards for reading accomplishments in the State Certificate Reading plan.

Exhibits. An extensive exhibit was arranged for the New England Radio in Education Conference. Exhibits were also arranged and sent to the Superintendents Conference in Bridgewater, the meeting of the Bridgewater Parent-Teacher Association, and the Marblehead Parent-Teacher Association.

Surplus Properties. As a state agency the Division was able to purchase 1515 books from the U. S. Regional Hospital in Waltham for the sum of $1.00 and transportation costs. It secured for distribution to small needy libraries over $1000 worth of splendid library furniture from Camp Edwards. The furniture was financed originally by the Massachusetts Library Association, but was ultimately paid for by the Massachusetts Library Aid Association, an incorporated Friends of Small Libraries established to work through the Division in aiding small Massachusetts libraries. The Newton Free Public Library cooperated by furnishing storage space for the furniture and equipment.

Hyannis Summer School. The Division took an active part in the Department's Summer School at Hyannis by checking required reading lists and shipping about 500 books on these lists to Hyannis for the duration of the Summer School. About $100 worth of needed books was purchased. In addition, the Consultant in School Libraries gave two lectures, and one of the Division's bookmobiles, stocked with a standard collection of children's books was on display for two days.

New Position

The establishment of the position of School Library Supervisor is tremendously significant. For years the Division has felt the lack of having a specialist in school libraries on its staff as requests for various kinds of assistance were received from school officials of the state.

Centralized Library for the Department

Work has advanced in building up the Division as a centralized library for the Department. Reference service to supervisors has increased. Educational files have been built up to include curriculum material, units of study, getting ready for school pamphlets, etc. Through the Department's Educational News the resources of the Department have been given publicity so that requests for various kinds of materials have been received from school officials of the state.

Lending Library

If the Lending Library is to continue to maintain its usefulness, the book appropriation must be increased materially to make it possible to replace wornout books and to buy needed current material. In addition, unless money is made available for binding, many valuable books will have to be discarded. Below is given the breakdown in the number of books and other materials borrowed by libraries of the state.

Books	Visual and Auditory Aids
16,829 books	738 mounted pictures
319 pamphlets	35 posters
	17 recordings

Interlibrary loans. 890 books were borrowed by the Division's Lending Library for requesting libraries. These were secured from cooperating libraries in the Metropolitan area through the state's interlibrary loan system of which the Division is the central agency.

Regional Library Service

Through its three regional offices located in Fall River, Greenfield, and Pittsfield, the Division has continued bookmobile service to libraries, schools, outlying deposit stations, and individuals in three large rural regions of the state. Direct service by bookmobile continues to be one of the most important of the Division's activities. Below is given the breakdown in the number of books and other materials which were lent. Due to the fact that one regional officewas without a regional librarian during the current year the total circulation of books was appreciably affected.

101,962	books
70	pamphlets
7,565	pictures
173	posters

TEACHERS' RETIREMENT BOARD

Under the provisions of Chapter 658 of the Acts of 1945, which took effect on January 1, 1946, the Teachers' Retirement System will operate under a law which is uniform for all retirement systems for persons employed by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts or a political subdivision thereof, but it will continue to function as a separate system for teachers. Members in service on December 31, 1945 will continue to be members. Teachers entering or reentering the service of the public schools before attaining the age of 55 are required to be members. Teachers entering or reentering the service, and teachers changing their position from one city or town to another, who are 55 years of age or over, are excluded from membership, unless they are members or former members of a contributory retirement system established under the laws of Massachusetts.

Teachers who served in Massachusetts prior to July 1, 1914 who have never joined the Teachers' Retirement System may voluntarily become members <u>only</u> if they apply for membership before the last day of the month in which they attain age 70, and while employed in the same city or town in which they were employed on December 31, 1945 with no break in service since that date. To receive credit for all service as a regular teacher in the public schools of Massachusetts prior to the date of membership, the deductions with accumulated interest for all such service since July 1, 1914 must be paid in one sum or in instalments within five years from date of membership, and before retirement.

Members who have at any time withdrawn their funds from the Teachers' Retirement System or from any other contributory retirement system established under the laws of Massachusetts must return the amount withdrawn with accumulated interest in one sum or in instalments before January 1, 1951, or within five years from date of reemployment, whichever is the later date, in order to receive credit for their prior service.

A teacher may receive credit for not more than the last ten years' service rendered in the public day schools of other states since July 1, 1914 by paying the deductions which he would have paid if the service had been rendered in Massachusetts, with accumulated interest thereon to date of payment. The payment in one sum or in instalments must be made either before January 1, 1951 or within five years after becoming a member or date of reinstatement as a member. Members who before January 1, 1946 established credit for service in other states rendered either before or after July 1, 1914 will be allowed credit for such service.

Deductions for the Retirement Fund are 5% of the full regular salary actually paid on each pay roll during the entire calendar year for service as a teacher, excluding any amount received as a bonus or for overtime service, and if there is a general temporary increase or decrease due to cost of living or other economic conditions which is designated as such at the time it is made, the deductions are to be 5% of the amount which would actually be paid if no such temporary adjustment was in effect.

The Teachers' Retirement Board has estimated that it will be necessary for the State to appropriate the following amounts for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1946:

Pensions to retired members and to make good deficits in the annuity fund	$2,475,000.00
Reimbursement of cities and towns on account of pensions paid under local systems	453,506.49
Administration expenses	36,000.00
For military service credit	10,000.00
Total	$2,974,506.49

Massachusetts Maritime Academy

July 1, 1945 - June 30, 1946

The work of the midshipman battalion has progressed satisfactorily during the year, subject to adjustments necessary in changing from the accelerated program of wartime to the three year peacetime course.

During the war period, there were 435 midshipmen graduated, all of whom immediately went into service in either the Navy or Merchant Marine. The class graduating 27 June 1946, was the last wartime class, which entered in the accelerated course 19 June 1944, but had its course extended to two years following the cessation of hostilities.

Commissioner Wiggin resigned on 9 September 1945, and the Governor appointed Captain Charles E. Burley, of Newton, (a graduate in the Class of 1915) to fill the vacancy.

In October 1945, the War Shipping Administration eliminated their contribution of $195 towards the clothing account of each midshipman, because of a curtailment of Federal funds for the training program of the U. S. Maritime Commission.

The training cruise beginning 1 March 1946 was on the USMS Training Ship "American Mariner". This was the first foreign cruise since the summer of 1940. Ports in the West Indies, Canal Zone, Gulf of Mexico, and southern Atlantic ports of the United States were visited. The trip lasted three months and was of great benefit and interest to the midshipmen. While the vessel was away, the Commissioners were informed by the Training Organization, War Shipping Administration, that cruising on a wartime basis under its auspices would be discontinued as ships would be available for allocation to the several State Maritime Academies for their exclusive use, as they had been before the war.

On 20 March 1946, the Navy Department turned over to the Academy, on a loan basis, a 110 foot sub-chaser, for use in connection with the course in Naval Science. It is equipped with radar, gyro-compass and radio, and is of great value in practical training of both deck and engineer midshipmen.

Late in March, the work was completed in preparing plans and specifications for the new armory and engineering building. However, the application for authority to construct, which was made to the Civilian Production Administration, was not approved and the project, therefore, remains in abeyance.

In the late days of the 79th Congress a Bill was passed empowering the U. S. Maritime Commission to transfer equipment, supplies and material which was surplus to its needs to State Maritime Academies at no cost other than for packing and transportation. It is expected that many items will be so transferred, thereby saving considerable money for the Academy.

In May, the Legislature enacted a Bill giving authority to the Commissioners to grant a Bachelor of Science degree to graduates when the curricula was approved by the Board of Collegiate Authority. Work was begun immediately to revise the course of study, entrance requirements, find and employ the additional instructors needed and such other things as were necessary to put a three-year course into operation. One of the most difficult problems is to find instructors, who have the qualifications desired, at the salaries which the Academy can pay.

In June 1946, the U. S. Maritime Commission made available the USS SIROCCA, for the joint use of Maine and Massachusetts as a training vessel. This vessel, formerly an attack transport, was commissioned in the Navy in June 1945. It is a twin-screw, turbo-electric drive ship of about 6600 gross tons, equipped with every modern device in all departments. The Maritime Commission provided funds in the amount of $62,500. for conversion to training use, and will provide $25,000. annually towards overhaul and repair.

On 30 June 1946, all Navy personnel assigned to the Academy, except the Superintendent and those in the Naval Science Department, were ordered to inactive duty.

The Commissioners are faced with numerous problems of policy in resuming peacetime operation, all of which are receiving careful consideration. They wish to express their appreciation for the advice and cooperation of the Commissioner of Education and other officials in the Department.

BRADFORD DURFEE TEXTILE SCHOOL

Courses of Instruction

There was no change during the year in the regular three year diploma courses offered in the day division. As in the past they are in the general fields of Engineering, Science and Textiles. The two year course in Textile Technology, the special part-time course in Freehand Drawing and Painting; Fashion and Costume Illustration and the survey course in Chemistry for hospital student nurses were all continued.

This year the special one-year pre-induction course was omitted. It seemed advisable to return to our regular pre-war curricula. The establishment by the State of the Regional High School for those veterans whose high school education was incomplete has been of great assistance to us. We no longer have the necessity of continuing our "qualifying program" for veterans who are not fully prepared in English, Mathematics and Science.

It is our policy to screen such applicants directly to either the Diman Vocational High School or the Regional High School. It is a pleasure to express our appreciation of the friendly cooperation these two schools under the direction of Mr. Joseph Gilligan and Mr. John Donnelley, respectively, both of the School Department of Fall River, are giving us in solving the educational problems of our local veterans. Veterans who, on the completion of the above high school programs, wish for a technical institute training on the college level will be most welcome here.

In the evening division two new courses were offered viz: Diesel Engines and Screen Printing. In both we were somewhat handicapped by lack of proper equipment. Next year we expect to improve both offerings. We have been promised a surplus property diesel engine from Fort Devens. While additional equipment for screen printing has been manufactured in our own shop.

The course in Plastics had to be withdrawn because no instructor was available.

The course in Synthetic Fibers was not given due to the lack of sufficient registration.

Several of our textile courses were reactivated.

Enrollment Statistics

Table I

	Day			Evening Extension			
	Reg.	Spec.	Total	Evening	Morning	Total	G. Total
1940-41	89	38	127	953	203	1156	1283
1941-42	68	24	92	830	124	954	1046
1942-43	37	22	59	630	57	687	746
1943-44	17	17	34	597	50	647	681
1944-45	21	139	160	526	40	566	726
1945-46	65*	112**	177	565	30	595	772
Aver. 10 yrs. 1930-39	82	48	130	641	123	764	894

*This figure includes 39 veterans of World War II, one from Canada.
**Includes 24 student nurses from Union Hospital
**Includes 31 student nurses from St. Anne's Hospital

A study of our enrollment statistics shows that the trend is definitely upward. The draft still continued to take students from our ranks.

Table II

Break-down of Regular Day Students 1945-46

		1st yr.	2nd yr.	3rd yr.
General Cotton Manufacturing	Course 1	3	0	0
Chemistry & Dyeing	Course II	17	1	0
Engineering	Course III	26	0	1
Textile Technology	Course 1 C	3	3	
Special Textile Design		1		
Refresher Courses*		8		
		60	4	1

*General Cotton 3
Chemistry 1
Engineering 4

Total---65

Evening School Statistics

1945-1946

Table III

Geographical Distribution of Students Registering for Evening Extension Courses

Fall River :	728	Somerset:	44
Assonet :	4	Swansea :	29
Dighton :	7	Taunton :	29
Middleborough:	1	Tiverton:	9
Newport :	1	Touisset:	1
Ocean Grove :	3	Warren :	3
Portsmouth :	2	Westport:	11
Raynham :	2		
Rehoboth :	3		
		Total	877

Table IV

Break-down of Special and Evening Extension Courses by Subjects. No student was considered to be enrolled until he had been in attendance at least three times. Students taking more than one course were listed in each course taken.

Algebra and Trigonometry	38
Blueprint Reading	40
Designing	16
Diesel Engines	18
Draper Fixing	11
Dyeing	5
Electricity	32
Electronics	16
Fancy Weaving	1
Fancy Fixing	4
Fashion & Costume Illus.	40
Freehand Drawing	57
General Chemisty	38
Machine Shop	77
Mechanical Drawing	47
Picking and Carding	8
Plain Weaving	4
Qualitative Analysis	9
Quantitative Analysis	3
Screen Printing	8
Slide Rule	10
Steam Boilers & Engines	31
Textile Fibers & Bleaching	6
Welding	48
Total	565

Comparative Graduation Statistics

	Day Diplomas	Day Certificates	Evening Diplomas	Eve. Certificates	Total
1940-41	25	10	37	348	420
1941-42	30	2	25	286	343
1942-43	15	7	14	173	209
1943-44*	0	21	14	194	229
1944-45	4	56	23	150	233
1945-46	1	61	8	123	193
Aver. 10 yrs. 1930-1939	29	9	36	309	383

*Note- No graduates in the Chemistry and Engineering Courses were possible since these courses were being extended from two to three years schedules. The entire 3rd year cotton class has been drafted.

Day certificates are given for the completion of special day courses. An evening diploma is given for satisfactory completion of four courses in a single department. An evening certificate is given for the satisfactory completion of a 26 week course or for two 13 week courses.

Instruction Staff

Mr. Edmund C. Talbot, an instructor in the Chemistry Department resigned at Christmas time to enter the commercial field. He had his place filled by Mr. Walter E. Marston who on Jan. 2 returned to us from the Armed Forces.

Mr. William H. Wingate, who had been a military substitute for Mr. Marston throughout the war, was given permanent status as an instructor in Textile Chemistry and Dyeing.

*Dr. John B. Lyons was appointed head of the Science Department. This places the work of both Chemistry and Physics under one head. Dr. Lyons received all his degrees from Harvard University. He has had two years of teaching experience on the college level. We feel that he will strengthen our staff very materially. If we are to receive the recognition in educational circles that we hope for it is very necessary that we add more professionally trained men to our staff.

There still remains to be filled the following vacancies: Two instructors in Engineering Subjects, Instructor in Mathematics and Physics, Instructor in Textile Subjects.

*Note- Dr. Lyons has since resigned to accept an assistant professorship at Dartmouth College.

In addition to the above permanent positions in anticipation of our increased enrollment we obtained authorization from the General Court this last session to employ two other instructors on a temporary basis.

It is extremely difficult to secure competent teachers. There is scarcely an educational institution in the country which is not bidding for trained personnel. The increase in salaries put into effect on July 1 makes our positions somewhat more attractive but we are still out of line with the salaries paid by colleges and schools in other states.

The following changes in our evening division staff occurred during the year:

Mr. Charles W. Bentley, instructor in Plastics, did not return because of a transfer of his regular work to a distant part of the state. This course had to be omitted because no instructor could be secured. This was largely because the remuneration for evening school instructors was so pityfully low.

Mr. James Johnson, in Mechanical drawing, was replaced by Mr. Russell Lawton. Mr. Johnson's regular work made it impossible for him to continue with us.

Mr. Peter Bagdis replaced Mr. John Almond in the course in Blue Print Reading.

Mr. James Cox was employed to teach the course in diesel engines.

Mr. Michael Kennedy was retired on June 30. Mr. Kennedy had served the school faithfully and well as a fireman-janitor for 37 years. He was universally liked by both faculty and students. Under the emergency provision he continued to serve the school during the war for two years. This was after he had reached the retirement age. We shall all miss him.

Repairs and Renewals

During the year the freight elevator in the Textile Building was given a complete overhauling by the Otis Elevator Company. It is now in good running order.

The library floor was covered with a cemented linoleum. Chairs were purchased to be used with two large tables already owned by the school.

A part of the Electricity Laboratory in the basement was partitioned off for a classroom. This laboratory is entirely inadequate for our needs.

The small 3 ft. boiler, which was used only for classroom purposes has been moved to the boiler room. This change came too late to be of use in the fall. In the spring, however, it was demonstrated that it will make possible a considerable saving in fuel. The building was completely heated during the mild weather of late spring, with approximately half the fuel consumption that our regular boilers consume. We feel that we can run on this small unit for at least three months of the year. This unit will also provide steam economically for our Dye Laboratory up to the very end of the school year.

Through the cooperation of Mr. Hanniford, Industrial Sales Representative for E. I. Dupont de Nemours Co. we secured the advice of the painting engineers of that company. A survey was made of our buildings, all of which need a complete refinishing. Entirely without obligation on our part, the Dupont Paint Engineers made recommendations as to the proper treatment of our classrooms, laboratories, halls and shops. It is our intention to repaint our entire plant over the next few years in accordance with the modern color conditioning practices for school buildings and textile mills.

This past year we have completed the work in one classroom, the machine shop including the machines themselves, the ladies facilities on the second floor and a part of the main hall and stairway. We now have the necessary funds to continue this work according to our long range plan.

I regret to report that our roofs are still in a deplorable condition. The funds for this project have been available for more than a year. I have repeatedly urged upon the Department of Education in Boston, the urgency of this work. Temporary repairs are simply money thrown away. I cannot see my way clear to authorize such expenditure but I shall continue to press for the major repairs planned which everyone who has viewed the roofs agrees is necessary.

Meantime much of the interior renovation especially in the classrooms on the top floor of both the main and textile buildings is held up. These rooms cannot be put in condition until the roofs are first made tight.

Summer Session

In June the American Viscose Company sponsored an "Advanced Seminar on Rayon" at their Marcus Hook plant in Pennsylvania. The lectures were given by the top flight men of that company. This course was for the benefit of the key personnel of the Textile Schools of the country. It was held from June 3 - 8. The following men from our staff were sent to take the courses opposite their names:

Alfred Higgins	Woolen and Worsted Blends
Walter E. Marston	Chemistry
John W. Norman	Rayon Weaving
Harold C. Smith	Rayon Carding and Weaving
William H. Wingate	Dyeing and Finishing

Through the generosity of our hosts all expenses of the "students" were paid from the time they arrived to their departure. The several schools or individuals took care of their transportation expenses. All agreed that the course was most stimulating and worth while. It is hoped that something of a similar nature will be continued in future years. It is my opinion that from time to time some of our key men should be sent to scientific meetings of textile conventions at the expense of the institute. The returns to the State would be far greater than the money involved.

This year for the first time in the history of the school a class was admitted in January. This group consisted of 30 veterans--18 in the Engineering course, 9 in Chemistry and 8 of our former graduates for refresher courses and 1 for a special course in design. In order to get this group in phase with the class that entered the previous September it was necessary to run a summer session exclusively for Veterans. By so doing, they will receive their diplomas six months earlier than would otherwise have been possible.

The session will run from June 10 - August 16. It is essentially a continuation of the work of that of the regular first term and consists of a full schedule, five days a week. An additional week was gained by beginning class at 8 A.M. instead of 8:30 as is the practice of our regular sessions. This made a very full program for the students. The group as a whole has been able to carry the work successfully. At the end of the session they will receive credit for the work of the first year of school.

We were most fortunate in securing for the summer school staff the services of Dr. Donald S. Allen, Chairman of the Division of Chemistry of the New York State Teacher's College at New Paltz, N. Y. Dr. Allen is giving the courses in Organic Chemistry, Mathematics and Physics.

Dr. Frank Gracey came to us from the Vermont Teacher's College at Castleton, Vt. He is giving the courses in Mechanical Drawing and Freehand Drawing. These two men brought to the school an outside point of view that is most stimulating.

The other members of the summer school staff were drawn from our permanent staff. Mr. Alfred Higgins, Textile Design; Mr. Rudolph LaVault, English; Mr. Walter R. Marston, Chemistry; Mr. William H. Wingate, Textile Chemistry and Dyeing; and Mr. John J. Crawford, Machine Shop Practice.

Change of School Name

For several years we have been conscious of the fact that our school was not being given proper recognition as an institution of learning. We were thought of as merely a vocational high school, whereas our work is on the college level. As a step in securing a better understanding of the work we are doing, it was decided that the name of the school should be changed to the Bradford Durfee Technical Institute. Representatives Robert L. Taylor and Francis E. Oliveira sponsored the bill to make such a change. It passed both branches of the Legislature and was finally signed by Governor Maurice J. Tobin on May 1 and became effective August 1. Since the bill was signed we have had many favorable comments on the change from our alumni and others.

Annual Appropriations

This year our efforts to secure much needed funds from the State Legislature met with considerable success. The General appropriations bill as finally passed granted the Institute $106,715.00 for its regular running expenses, $8,700 for the completion of special repairs begun in 1946 and $37,000 for new machinery and equipment. While we will not be able to completely renovate our plant and replace all obsolete equipment, it will be possible to improve our facilities very considerably. It is hoped that now the General Court has made this beginning, that they will continue in succeeding years to grant the necessary funds so that the Bradford Durfee Technical Institute may be an up-to-date Institution in every respect.

In connection with our drive for additional funds the whole-hearted backing of our plans by both groups and individuals was most gratifying. In addition to the active support of our Local State Senators and Representatives, the following groups are among those who went on record as supporting our requests:

Textile Workers Union of America CIO, represented by Mr. Edward Dooland, one of our Board of Trustees; The Loomfixers Union; Fall River Taxpayers Association; The Swansea Taxpayers Association; The Carter Club of Swansea; the Herrick Club of Fall River; The Portuguese American Club; The Fall River Cotton Manufacturers Association; Textile Associates and many of the Alumni of the Institute.

The support of these groups and individuals undoubtedly contributed in a very large measure to our success. Every effort will be made on the part of the administration of the institute to merit their fine support. We want them to feel that the Bradford Durfee Institute is their school. We shall be glad to receive their suggestions and constructive criticisms at any time. During the campaign for funds the Fall River Herald News was most generous in the amount of space given to the reporting of our activities.

Looking Ahead

Two of the three suggestions which I made last year in my report to the Trustees have been carried out. Beginning in Sept. 1947 our entrance requirements will be on the point system, requiring specific units in mathematics and sciences. This places the Institute on the same footing as other institutes and colleges doing college level work.

History, psychology and higher mathematics have been added to our regular offerings as a part of the day division curricula. In short, we very nearly meet the requirements of institutions authorized to grant degrees. This is a goal which I feel we should strive for in the not too distant future. Our alumni are continually urging that this final step in our development be taken.

Our next task will be to revise and improve our evening school offerings. That study is already underway and we expect to present a definite program to the Board at some time during the present year.

At this writing our fall term registration is very gratifying. We have applications from 110 students. The interest in Textile subjects has shown a very marked increase. For the first time since I have been connected with the school, we shall have a waiting list in Textile Subjects. Evidently the efforts of the Textile Foundation which sponsored a few years ago the publication of the pamphlet, "Opportunities in the Textile and Related Industries for Trained Men and Women" are bearing fruit. This is certainly gratifying. Surely the second largest industry in our country will have during the next decade very attractive positions for those properly trained.

With the school filled to capacity the need for additional classroom space will become even more acute than it is now. I feel that we should continue to press for our proposed engineering and gymnasium buildings.

LOWELL TEXTILE INSTITUTE
Lowell, Massachusetts

Part I - Annual Report
for the year ending
June 30, 1946

The Trustees of the Lowell Textile Institute make the following report covering the year ending June 30, 1946 upon those subjects as specified in the Statutes.

The past year measured in terms of activity and usefulness represents a period in the history of this Institute which is unprecedented. Many important changes have been made in the program of study and in the general relationship which this Institute has both with the textile industry and the educational system. There are two basic reasons for these changes, one transitory in nature and the other permanent. The former can be related directly to the tremendous interest shown by returned servicemen in higher education; the latter to the greatly increased awareness of Massachusetts' inhabitants in the benefits and advantages associated with this Institute. This public recognition is not confined merely to an enthusiastic group of alumni but is shared alike by Massachusetts' officials and the textile industry throughout New England.

Most noteworthy in activity during the past year were such events as accepting a second Freshman Class midway in the regular academic year. Through such an innovation, it was possible to accept many students in the first year class who otherwise would have had to wait in some cases up to ten months before starting their college education and in other cases it might have meant not being able to attend college at all. By act of the Legislature, a statute was enacted during the year to create the Lowell Textile Institute Building Association in whose power lies the authority to construct dormitories and other buildings at this Institute independent of the State budgetary procedure. Also during the year, the degree granting power of the Institute was modified to allow the granting of a general Bachelor of Science degree rather than the specialized degrees heretofore awarded. There were also a number of changes made in the curriculum and course content to be effective in September 1946. These involve the consolidation of applied classroom and laboratory hours to thirty hours a week and at the same time the introduction of new courses designed to produce a well-rounded graduate acquainted with the "Humanities" as well as technical subjects. The three year diploma courses were discontinued to be effective with the entering class in September 1946.

The day curriculum of the regular textile courses was continued on an educational grade which requires its students entering must be graduates of recognized High Schools or other preparatory schools. Two departments offer four year courses leading to bachelor degrees, viz., the Chemistry and Textile Coloring Department grants the degree of Bachelor of Science in Textile Chemistry and the Engineering Department offers the degree of Bachelor of Science in Textile Engineering. The latter department provides for five optional courses while the former makes provisions for selected subjects which the student may elect for directive training in some special branch of the industry. Each department offers post graduate courses leading to a degree of Master of Science.

The evening courses are organized to meet the requirements of those who are working during the daytime and are some forty in number requiring from one to three years to finish. These courses cover such subjects as Yarn Manufacturing, Designing, Weaving, Finishing, Chemistry and Dyeing, Freehand and Mechanical Drawing, Mathematics, English, Industrial Psychology, and a variety of Engineering subjects.

The total registration in September 1945 was 98, and due to returning students from the Armed Forces and the effect of the second Freshman Class, the registration June 30, 1946 was 292. Of these 171 were from Massachusetts, 20 from the remaining New England States, 65 from other states, and 36 from outside of the United States. The registration June 30, 1946 compares very favorably with that of December 1, 1941 when there were 296 students.

At the Commencement in June 1946 there were conferred 3 degrees, Bachelor of Textile Chemistry; 3 degrees, Bachelor of Textile Engineering; 2 diplomas for three-year courses; 1 degree, Master of Science in Textile Engineering.

The registration for the Evening School for the year ending June 30, 1946 was 394 which compares with 389 for the year ending June 30, 1945. Of the above number 243 were from Lowell; 72 from Lawrence and vicinity; 58 from other cities and towns; and 21 from New Hampshire. Upon the completion of the courses 57 certificates were awarded.

The teaching staff is made up of seven professors as Heads of Departments and thirty assistant professors and instructors most of whom have classes in both day and evening schools. No additional instructors have been employed for the evening classes. There is one vacancy caused by leave of absence for military service as well as two vacancies caused by resignations.

The buildings of the Institute are four in number and are located to form a quadrangle. They are interconnected and supplied by heat and power from a plant connected by tunnel to the other buildings. They are all of slow burning construction faced with yellow brick on the outside and thoroughly sprinklered. All of the buildings have two floors and basement and two have in addition a third floor.

The Lowell Textile Institute is facing a new era! The opportunities available for college grade students at L.T.I. are being widely accepted and it is the unanimous opinion of the Board of Trustees that future plans must be laid now. To that end, tentative floor plans have been made for a greatly needed Science Building and Administration Building. Current conditions make it mandatory that positive, immediate action be taken and future conditions assure complete use of these facilities. The textile industry in New England is ready and the Lowell Textile Institute must accept the challenge.

NEW BEDFORD TEXTILE INSTITUTE 1945-46

New Bedford Textile Institute was established 50 years ago for the purpose of training men and women for supervisory and executive positions in the textile, chemistry and junior engineering professions. That it has done a good job there is proof all around us when we see its graduates today holding the most responsible positions in all branches of the textile industry.

After World War I many veterans availed themselves of government rehabilitation training and are now holding lucrative positions. Veterans of World War II will do well to investigate the possibilities of furthering their education at New Bedford Textile Institute under the G. I. Bill of Rights.

In the Carding and Spinning Departments, the student is taught the use of each machine, how to set them and take care of them. All kinds of problems in Textile Engineering are taught so that our students may develop into executives in the textile field. It is not our purpose to train the day student to run machines, merely. Our graduates have such a good foundation that they may compete with anyone in any branch of the textile industry. The Carding and Spinning Departments have been brought up to date by installing the latest of all types of machines used in the processing of cotton and mixtures of cotton, wool, rayon, celanese and other synthetic fibers. Students are also taught the various processes involved in the making of yarns.

In the Weaving Department, day students are taught the correct methods of packaging and preparing the different kinds of yarn for the weaving of cloth. Yarn calculations to determine the weights, lengths, count and costs are also given. The different system of warping and slashing are given, together with the methods for determining production and cost. The construction and correct assembly of the modern loom, as intended by the loom makers, is a major subject. Operational training and oversight are also explained in detail in order to make the student understand more fully their relation to the cost factor.

In the physical testing and microscopy laboratory, the young men and women are taught to analyze fabric so that they may know how it is made and what fibers are used. The equipment is most modern. Methods used by the Bureau of Standards and various testing houses are explained , and students are taught procedures required in testing fabrics and yarns for their physical characteristics as well as for color fastness, shrinkage and finishing materials content of samples. The students actually make all of the tests on a wide range of market fabrics. The fabrics tested include rayon of all types, spun rayons, nylon, aralac, silk and fabrics of mixed or blended compositions. Some of the physical tests made on the samples are for

construction, thread count, yarn size, yarn twist, filament count, weight and strength. The tests are conducted according to standard procedures. The students constantly use the testing equipment so as to develop a correct laboratory technique. In conjunction with the testing of these materials, the students are taught the manufacturing processes pertaining to the production of synthetic yarns, such as rayons, nylon, aralac, vinyon and others.

Students in the Textile Engineering Course and those taking the Textile Technology Course are given a complete training in the study of textile designs used in weaving twills and satins and their derivatives, together with designing of double cloths, pile fabrics, leno and jacquards. These various weaves are studied in the practical analysis of cotton and rayon fabrics. After completing this course, the students are capable of becoming stylists on textile fabrics as well as being able to analyze materials so as to determine all necessary particulars for weaving the cloths and estimating the cost of their production. In the designing department the students study the principles of color application to textile materials in proper use for harmony of design, particularly in printed patterns. The principles of retailing and retail merchandising are comprised in another subject taught under the supervision of the designing department. This subject is included in the regular girls' course and greatly assists in the foundation for a career in retail buying which is necessarily becoming technical in character.

The Junior Mechanical Engineering Course is without doubt one of the finest, outside Metropolitan Boston, covering such subjects as Mechanical Drawing, Tool Engineering, Blueprint Reading, Machine Tool Operation, Industrial Electricity, Engineering Mechanics, Elementary Engineering, Mathematics, Steam Engineering. It will be readily seen that the Junior Mechanical Engineering Course should prove most valuable when real mechanics are again in demand during the post-war period.

The Department of Chemistry, Dyeing and Finishing will continue to offer the regular three-year diploma course. The first two years of this course are given over to the basic chemistry subjects such as General College Chemistry, Qualitative Analysis, Quantitative Analysis and Organic Chemistry. Courses in Textile Chemistry and Dyeing are also included. Students who graduate from the Department of Chemistry are given college credit toward a B. S. Degree at several institutions and may obtain a degree in chemistry in a very short time after graduation from this school.

REPORT OF THE NEW BEDFORD TEXTILE INSTITUTE
FOR THE

SCHOOL YEAR 1945-1946

Day students registered and attending.....112
Evening students registered.....398
Evening students attending.....333

GRADUATED JUNE, 1946

Day students graduated..... 10
Evening students graduated..... 88

CLASSIFICATION OF DAY STUDENTS BY COURSES

Textile Engineering Course..... 34
Chemistry, Dyeing and Finishing Course..... 32
Junior Mechanical Engineering Course..... 27
Textile Technology Course..... 12
Special Subjects..... 7
112

CLASSIFICATION OF EVENING STUDENTS BY CLASSES

Mechanical Department.....101
Carding & Spinning Department..... 5
Designing Departmtne..... 34
Chemistry, Dyeing & Finishing Department..... 93
Weaving Department..... 84
Microscopy..... 16
333

DIVISION OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION
AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION
DAY SCHOOLS AND DEPARTMENTS

Although total enrollments are 21.0 per cent below pre-war levels, an increase in total state enrollments as of November 1, 1943, compared to a year ago, amounted to 14.0 per cent. Enrollments in the three County Agricultural Schools increased by 21.3 per cent, and in all other centers by 7.3 per cent. The listing of centers of residence for pupils this year shows that we are serving pupils from twenty-two more centers than last year. Pupils from 158 of the 351 towns and cities in Massachusetts are receiving instruction in the twenty-four training centers.

The State Supervisor served on committees designated by the Commissioner of Education to conduct complete surveys on educational needs in three communities. The State Supervisor also assisted local school administrators in three additional communities in the matter of conducting surveys and interpreting need for agricultural education. As a result of these activities, four communities have drawn up plans for new constructions and intend to incorporate General Trade and Industrial, Agricultural and Home-making education as part of the high school program.

In New Salem a $17,000 farm mechanics building, and in Deerfield, a $11,000 farm mechanics shop and classroom are nearing completion. In Templeton an appropriation of $3,000 was obtained for a farm mechanics shop structure.

Again this year the State Department of Agriculture recognized by a Certificate of Merit Award the accomplishments of a vocational agricultural graduate. This award for "Outstanding Accomplishment" went to Francis Ryan Lee who operates a poultry breeding plant in Stoughton, Massachusetts.

Mr. Francis Ryan Lee was born February 21, 1911, and as a boy lived in the Meadville (Boston) area. He started his first poultry flock in 1921 and has gradually increased to 2400 White Wyandotte breeders.

During his three years at the Jamaica Plain Agricultural Department (1924-1927), he increased his flock to 200 birds, the limit under the city ordinance. In 1927-1928, the family moved to Stoughton and Ryan transferred to the Norfolk County Agricultural School for a senior year. During this year, he increased his flock to 400 birds. He also qualified for the "State Team" in judging dairy cattle which represented Massachusetts at the National Dairy Show at Memphis in 1928.

In 1929, the property in Stoughton had only a house and a garage but Ryan and his father built three of the four laying houses and all other poultry buildings. The residence was built by Ryan and family. The property now includes 27 acres, 23 poultry structures and barn, two horses, a cow, two residences, fruit trees and garden. The assessed valuation of the property is $25,000.

Mr. Lee's 2400 breeders are a strain of White Symbolics which he has developed to a high degree of hatchability (normally low in Symbolics).

Mr. Lee has been recognized prominently in his area. For eleven years, he has been a member of the Executive Committee of the Norfolk County Poultry Association and in 1942 was elected its President. He is a member of the Brewster Cooperative Egg Auction.

He is a member of the Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation and of the Alumni Association of the Norfolk County Agricultural School. Last summer, he received the "A" Award for efficiency in Agriculture.

EVENING SCHOOLS

Twelve centers operated evening schools this year with a total enrollment of 344. Non-assembled Unit Courses, offering Institutional Placement Training in "Agricultural Operations and Improved Practices" mainly to Veterans of World War II, were established in Agawam, Barnstable, Bristol County, Essex County, Hudson, Middleboro, New Salem, Norfolk County, Shelburne, Templeton, West Springfield and Worcester.

The following Assembled Unit Courses were also in operation in 1945-46, at locations indicated:

Bristol County Agricultural School - Farm Machinery Repair, Poultry Production for Beginners (2 courses), and Dairy Laboratory Practices.

Essex County Agricultural School - Farm Machinery Repair, Increasing Milk Production, Poultry Production and Dairy Laboratory Practices.

Hudson - Farm Mechanics.

Norfolk County Agricultural School - Farm Machinery Repair.

Worcester - Market Garden Improved Practices.

Agricultural Teacher-Training

Pre-employment Training. During the college year of 1945-1946 at Massachusetts State College, qualified candidates returning from the Armed Forces appeared for training during the second college semester. Most of the eligible veterans interested in agricultural teaching were underclassmen. They will not be in a position to elect the teaching course until 1946-1947. Two candidates for apprentice-teaching were placed and four prospects for placements during 1946-1947 received preliminary training and guidance.

Retirement, attractive commercial and professional positions in other fields have created a serious shortage of agricultural teachers on the staff of agricultural departments and schools. We are encouraging an increase in the number of trainees to meet this demand. The need of experienced teachers for veteran training in agriculture has been apparent in many centers.

Most veterans planning to train as a teacher of agriculture are anxious to complete their college education without further interruption. This situation will mean that the usual system of placing four apprentice-teachers at schools at the end of their junior year will have to be temporarily adjusted.

<u>In-Service Training.</u> The upgrading of teachers in service continued to be the primary responsibility of the supervisor of teacher-training.

A twenty-five per cent turnover of instructors since 1941 necessitated closer supervision because of so many new instructors, many of whom had received little, if any, preliminary teacher-training.

The Supervisor of Teacher-Training devotes the larger portion of his time to assisting teachers in service, through means of occasional visits, conferences at the schools, and conferences for state-wide professional improvement purposes.

Each teacher in service carries each year a program for Professional Improvement. These teachers submit proposals in advance annually and they submit reports for approval at the end of the Professional Improvement year. This phase of the work has been very satisfactory during 1945-1946.

Training outlines for veterans, instructors and employers of veterans have been organized in ten different occupational objectives in agriculture. Assistance has been given centers in locating qualified instructors to handle veterans on full-time placement training. Assistance in organizing correspondence courses for veterans training under employers has been given by the State College specialists.

The office of the Supervisor of Teacher-Training has issued ten Teacher-Training Staff Letters to the teachers in the agricultural service this year. Additional teaching material has been distributed as suggested course content for farm shop instruction.

This office sponsored a three-day State Conference for Vocational Agricultural Instructors as a Teacher-Training responsibility. On July 9 to 11, 1946, the annual Summer Conference was held at the Bristol County Agricultural School, Segreganset. Addresses by Director H. Severens Brayton and Dr. Cecil Ford of the Bristol County School Trustees provided stimulating and constructive guidance for the period ahead. Otherwise, all the program parts were taken by instructors, directors and state supervisors in the field of Agriculture. The discussion of the report of the Committee on "Postwar Service in Agricultural Education" was of particular interest. The attendance was restricted by the O.P.A. ruling and the

program was one day shorter than in normal times.

The State Supervisor also participated in both the planning and conducting of the Agricultural Sectional meeting of the Massachusetts Vocational Association Convention held in Springfield on May 11, 1944. Thirty-five members of the agricultural teaching group participated in the general sessions; in addition, a session devoted to their own peculiar problems was conducted.

As Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Association of the Future Farmers of America, this office coordinates with the State College in such F.F.A. educational activities as the Interscholastic Judging Contests, State Public Speaking Contests, and the Annual Convention program.

Changes in personnel. Mr. Franklin E. Seals, State Supervisor of Teacher-Training for nearly 22 years retired on March 1, 1945. His present work as a pioneer in this field has received wide recognition in the field of Vocational Agricultural Education throughout the country. Agricultural representatives from foreign countries have often sought his counsel. Mr. Jesse A. Taft, who taught Vocational Agriculture for eleven years, succeeds Mr. Seals. Mr. Taft began his duties on February 1, 1945.

Professor Pinkney S. Welles, head of the Department of Education at Massachusetts State College, retired on September 1, 1945. He served as Teacher-Trainer at the State College for nearly 28 years. Mr. Charles F. Oliver, Jr., was appointed Assistant Professor of Agricultural Education in the Department of Education and began his duties on March 11, 1944. He is rated in the Massachusetts State Department of Education as Assistant Supervisor of Teacher-Training. Professor Oliver assumed charge of the undergraduate courses (2) as well as the graduate courses in Vocational Teaching. As itinerant Teacher-Trainer, he assists in following up the apprentice teachers, beginning teachers and other in-service teachers who need special aid in teaching agriculture and related subjects.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION
BOYS AND MEN

Day Schools

The enrollment in the day schools has shown considerable increase over that of the war years, but has not yet reached the full capacity of the schools. There are still many opportunities for youths under 16 years of age to secure employment in occupations legally open to them at very attractive wages. As the returned veterans take unemployment formerly open to older youths not yet inducted into the armed services, these younger boys and girls will be relegated back into schools and the vocational training opportunities will then be in demand beyond the available facilities.

There is much evidence of an increased interest in Vocational Education as affording more adequate preparation for entry into wage-earning occupations. Several communities are now making plans for including State-aided vocational training in the secondary educational program. Middleboro, Franklin and Plymouth have plans for an addition to their high schools which contemplate more adequate provisions for practical training. This may be vocational and State-aided. Arlington and Framingham also have well formulated plans for incorporating into their secondary school program, State-aided vocational education. "Education for All American Youth" has long been a recognized problem of the Superintendent of Schools and high school principal of our State.

In Lynn, a new vocational school was established with a department of machine shop work and a department of machine drafting.

New departments were organized in the following schools:

Boston Trade School - Baking
Oliver Vocational School, Fall River - Electrical
Chas. W. Arnold Trade School, Haverhill - Carpentry
Peabody Vocational School - Auto Mechanics
Cole Trade School, Southbridge - Painting and Decorating

In the Cole Trade School in Southbridge, the Electrical and Patternmaking departments, suspended during the war, were re-established.

In the Springfield Trade School, the Airplane Service Department was suspended due, in part, to the difficulty in obtaining a qualified instructor and, in part, to lack of suitable connections with a "going" airport.

In the Worcester Boys' Trade School, the Bricklaying Department was suspended because of small enrollment.

The Printing Department in the Dalton Vocational School, suspended last year, has a substantial enrollment under the leadership of a new teacher. There seems little doubt now that this department will grow and continue to serve a recognized need in this vicinity.

Part-time Cooperative, Part-time Trade Preparatory, and Apprenticeship Schools

Cooperative. In the Beverly Cooperative School there was established a Co-operative Course in Carpentry restricted entirely to returned veterans. This program affords a fine example of Employer and Labor combining to assist the returned veteran to adjust himself and at the same time, assist other veterans to secure much needed homes in a large area of our State.

In general, the Co-operative Schools are rendering an important educational service to stabilize youth, and at the same time help them to secure employment experiences which will later be of much benefit.

In the Dale Trade School in Northbridge, Patternmaking and Printing departments were re-established.

Trade Preparatory. With the termination of the war, the demand for trade preparatory training in preparation for entry into the armed services was discontinued.

Several part-time trade preparatory courses for returned veterans were found to be necessary and helpful.

In Boston, part-time courses were established for veterans in Radio, Machine Shop Work and in Machine Drafting.

Plans for adding a course in Piano Tuning are complete and it will start July 1st.

In Arlington, Framingham and Newton, part-time trade preparatory courses were conducted for non-veterans.

In Worcester, part-time courses were organized for veterans to take care of a demand outside the regular offering of the trade school. It is expected that many other cities will organize similar programs for veterans in the fall.

Apprenticeship. Classes in related training for apprentices were continued this year in Boston, Pittsfield, Worcester, Springfield and Saltonstall.

In Boston, courses were re-established in sheet metal, and new courses established in auto mechanics and plumbing.

In Gloucester, a new course was established in carpentry.

In Leominster and Lowell, where groups were too small to organize regular apprentice classes, those eligible were given related instruction in either day or evening vocational school classes.

The entire program of apprenticeship has been revised during the year and has increased tremendously in number of programs approved and number of apprentices indentured.

We anticipate a load of approximately 7500 apprentices eligible for related training in September, 1946. Special arrangements will be required to give the necessary related training to this group.

Special committees were appointed in the various trades to review the material available for related instruction and to develop new outlines for courses of study for related training for apprentices.

At the time of this report, outlines are in process for the following apprentice programs.

Plumbing	Carpentry	Machine
Auto	Electrical	Drafting
Sheet Metal	Painting & Paper	Tool & Die
	Hanging and Decorating	Making

Conferences continued during the year with employer and employee groups to develop a more effective related program.

VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS

The evening Industrial Schools showed a marked increase in enrollment as might be expected with the termination of the war.

In Barnstable a new school consisting of a machine department was organized with one teacher.

In Framingham a new school consisting of machine department and machine drafting was organized.

In Greenfield a new school consisting of departments of carpentry and plumbing was organized.

In Malden a new school consisting of auto mechanics and machine shop work was organized.

The following schools and courses were re-established.

Brockton - Course in Machine Shop Work.
Chicopee - Course in Machine Drafting, Math for Machinists, Auto Mechanics, Auto Body Repair, and Carpentry.
Everett - Course in Cabinet Making, Electrical Work, Machine Shop Work, Printing and Sheet Metal Drafting.
Fall River - Course in Cabinet Making and Electrical Work.
Lowell - Course in Carpentry, Auto Mechanics, Electrical, Radio and Welding.

The following departments were added to schools already re-established:

Boston (Journeyman Classes) - Electrical Equipment and Maintenance.
Chicopee - Machine Shop Work
Holyoke - Auto Mechanics
Lawrence - Machine and Mold Making, Blueprint Reading, Carpentry and Plastics Design.

In Medford a new course of Radio was established.

In North Adams new departments were established in Machine Shop, Blueprint Reading and Electrical Work.

In Northampton new department of Electrical Work with a course in Electronics was established.

In Pittsfield new departments of Machine Shop, Carpentry, Electrical and Plastics were established.

In Springfield new departments of Patternmaking, Electrical, Water Plants, Refrigeration, Air Conditioning, Stationary Firing and Engineering were organized.

In Waltham new departments of Machine Shop, Drafting, and Mathematics and Science for Machinists were established.

In the following Cities, departments were <u>re-established</u>.

Beverly - Electrical, Auto Mechanics, Carpentry and Machine.
Dedham - Carpentry and Radio.
Cambridge - Auto Repair, Cabinetmaking, Electrical, Machine Shop, Machine Drafting and Welding.
Holyoke - Electrical (Electronics and Radio), Machine Shop (Blueprint Reading), Stationary Engineering.
Lawrence - Machine Shop Work, Welding, Carpentry, Electrical (Radio and Electronics).
Lynn Shoe School - Cutting, Pattern Drafting and Shoe Machine Maintenance.
Medford - Cabinetmaking and Sheet Metal.
New Bedford - Automobile Repair, Carpentry, Electrical, (Radio, Electronics, Code Rules, Refrigeration, Mathematics and Theory for Electricians), Mathematics and Science for Power Shaft Operators, Machine Shop Work, Machine Mathematics and Drawing, Welding.
Newton - Auto Mechanics and Welding.
Pittsfield - Welding.
Southbridge - Sheet Metal Drafting.
Springfield - Radio, Machine Drafting, Commercial Art, Welding, Cabinetmaking, Sheet Metal Work, Auto Mechanics, Printing.
Worcester - Architectural Drawing, Cabinetmaking, Patternmaking, Plumbing and Sheet Metal Work.

In the following Cities, courses were <u>discontinued</u>:

Boston - Firing and Steam Engineering.
Pittsfield - Steam Power and Blueprint Reading.
Southbridge - Welding.
Springfield - Mathematics for Machinists and Machine Inspection.
Worcester - Machine Inspection.

CONTINUATION SCHOOL

The Continuation School still offers a stabilizing opportunity for those youths under 18 years of age who pay and do leave school and enter employment at an early age with little preparation for the responsibilities which they assume. There will be fewer of these children as employment openings become more difficult to find.

On September 1, 1945, the Everett Continuation School was suspended.

Public Service Occupations

Highlights of the fireman training program for the year of this report must certainly include the following:

> A 30-hour instructor-training course for Navy Security Personnel, commissioned and non-commissioned officers, in charge of fire protection of naval installations on the east coast. Six members of the group were exceptional in their attention and accomplishments during the course. Written appreciation for values received are on file from the Commanding Officer of the district.
>
> A course in personnel problems for officers of the Kingston Fire Department marked the first organized course in this phase of fireman duties.
>
> The approval of the Chiefs' Advisory Committee for Fireman Training was given for courses in fire prevention. An assigned group of Fire Prevention Bureau officers will constitute the instructional staff after required instructor-training is completed.
>
> A one-day instructor-training review and inspirational conference for the professional improvement of the staff members of the Home Schools. Dr. Ross, Consultant for Public Service Occupations Training, Federal Office of Education, led the conference.

Local classes for fireman training organized through the zone centers administration have increased in number since V. J. Day and the return of the Servicemen.

<u>Work in training of teachers, including pre-service and in-service, by State boards, by designated institutions, by local boards of education.</u>

First year teacher training courses for prospective teachers in trade-related vocational schools were conducted in Boston, Worcester and Springfield during the winter months for tradesmen [illegible] employed during the day. In addition to these evening classes, the same course was conducted during the day for two groups at the Fitchburg State Teachers College during the month of July.

An advanced teacher training course was given at Boston after school hours.

Upgrading of teachers in service was done by the following methods:

Observation of the teacher on the job by State supervisors who offered constructive criticism for improvement of techniques and methods.

Professional improvement courses, leading to the degree M. E. in Education (Vocational), were conducted, under the direction of the Division of Vocational Education, after school hours and Saturdays, in five centers, located for the convenience of teachers throughout the State.

Another method used for upgrading teachers is the summer conference at the Fitchburg State Teachers College. This includes talks and demonstrations by representatives from industry, leaders in Vocational Education, and (outstanding) instructors, selected from the vocational schools throughout the State for their ability in specialized fields.

Due to war-time restrictions of travel, housing, etc., this Fitchburg conference was not held in 1943. Area conferences were substituted during the fall and winter months.

<u>Cooperation with groups or organizations, such as employees and employers, veterans, and U. S. Employment Service.</u>

The Division of Vocational Education has rendered a most valuable service in the training of returned veterans. Every vocational school in the state has responded to the request of the State Director of Vocational Education in assisting in planning and preparing "on-the-job" training programs (other than apprenticeship). This has made possible the services of 49 skilled and trained teachers to visit plants and commercial offices to help employers who were most anxious to train veterans "on-the-job" to work out an approvable program. This service was rendered without cost to the State or the Veterans Administration.

Through this most valuable and effective assistance from its local vocational school, the Division of Vocational Education recommended approval to the Board of Collegiate Authority (the approving agency in this State for veterans' education and training) as of June 30, 1946, 11,340 "on-the-job" training programs (not including apprenticeship), involving approximately 22,250 veterans.

Excellent cooperative relationships have been maintained with the United States Employment Service, the Veterans Administration and the many other agencies assisting the veteran.

Use of Advisory Committees.

Advisory committees are required for all schools in the State. Their assistance has been and will continue to be very valuable, especially as new courses are planned and apprenticeship programs expand.

Supervision for training of veterans.

While the Division of Vocational Education and the Vocational Schools of the State have contributed much to the establishment of a sound program of "on-the-job" training for veterans, these programs must be supervised if we are to be sure that the veteran is receiving the best training possible for the large amount of Federal money being expended in subsistence payments which the veteran receives while in training. Without funds this supervision will not be possible.

Teacher-Training

Pre-employment Teacher-Training. Each year pre-employment teacher-training courses are conducted by the State office, at strategic centers in the State. This year training programs were held in Lawrence, Springfield, Worcester and Boston. Candidates for teacher-training are carefully selected. Qualifications as to age, trade experience, and education are carefully scrutinized by a Committee on Eligibility of Teachers in State-Aided Vocational Schools.

The Teacher-training course is outlined to develop skill in job and trade analysis, lesson and course planning; also methods of shop and classroom instruction. This year a unit of instruction on Visual Aids has been added.

Training Beginning Teachers. These teachers have completed the 120 hour pre-employment training service. In their first period of employment, they received class supervision from itinerant teacher-training service. So two new teachers have the same problems. However, in general all of them need help in applying the teaching techniques taught in the training program to practical situations in the shop and classroom.

In-Service Teacher-Training. All teachers employed since 1940 are required to take the advanced teacher-training course conducted by the Division. The contents of this course are History, Philosophy and Objectives of Vocational Education, Psychology of Vocational Education, Labor and School Laws, Teaching Skills, Organization of Related Work, Tests and Measurements, and Organization and Administration of Day and Evening State-Aided Vocational Schools. All Professional Improvement activities are classified as In-Service Training. The summer school schedule at Teachers College, Fitchburg was resumed this year. Professional Improvement proposals are submitted annually by all teachers for approval, first by the local Director, and finally by the State Supervisor for Teacher-Training. Professional Improvement may be courses in English, Mathematics, Drawing, Science, or other subjects which will strengthen the instructor's usefulness within the school. Many of our teachers include in their professional improvement proposals, attendance upon the summer school.

Foreman Training. During the reconversion period in industry, the demand for Foreman training has been certainly. However, our training programs at the B. F. Rubber Company, (Film Division), Chicopee Falls, the Johnson Steel and Wire Company of Worcester, and the Textile Printing Company of Randolville and Warren, have been conducted during the year.

ART IN INDUSTRY AND BUSINESS

Although there is a tremendous variety in the industries of Massachusetts, and for their special products, we must apply design to each with reference to materials, methods and use. The real need of their designers continues to be in the study of basic design. Courses conducted this year in Fitchburg and in Boston have included in membership designers for Printing, Textiles, Advertising, Paper Products, Electrical Engineering, Plastics, Packaging, Metals, etc.

In co-operation with the Field of Teacher Training of this Division, the supervisor of Vocational Art Education conducted a degree course on "Design and Color for Vocational Teachers" at the Springfield Trade School. At the Vocational Division Summer School, held again at Fitchburg, he conducted a course in co-operation with the School for Homemaking, Girls' Trade and Handicraft Teachers, on "Design for Handicrafts". This school and the vocational supervisor co-operated in conducting a course for the Red Cross Arts and Skills Corps in Townsend Harbor; the subject - "Design and Color for Occupational Handicrafts".

Much special help and consultation has been necessary during the year, as the end of the war has caused great interest in plans for the future. The qualifications of schools and instructors under the G. I. Bill, new industrial interests leading toward establishment of design departments, and upgrading present designers all claim attention.

Following is a list of classes as conducted for the groups mentioned above:

Place	Group	Subject	Sessions	Enrollment
Pittsfield	Industrial Firms	Design for Industry	16	15
Boston	Industrial Firms	Design for Industry	27	6
Springfield	Vocational Teachers	Degree Course in Design and Color	13	14
Plymouth	Craftsmen	Design and Color	10	12
Pittsfield	Craftsmen	Design and Color	10	8
Northampton	Craftsmen	Design and Color	5	19
Fitchburg	Homemaking Girls' Trade and Handicraft Teachers	Design for Handicrafts	10	21
Townsend Harbor	Red Cross Arts and Skills Corps	Design and Color for Occupational Handicrafts	8	28

PRIVATE TRADE SCHOOLS

During the year, work was continued on reviewing applications for original licenses from new schools, and for renewals of licenses from private trade schools whose licenses expired in that period.

At the end of this period there were thirty-eight private trade schools which had been licensed under the private trade school licensing law (Chapter 542, Acts of 1941).

During this period, one school discontinued operations, and one school was required to close because of non-compliance with regulations.

Thirteen new schools were licensed to instruct in the following fields:

Navigation	Mechanical Optics
Sign and Commercial Art	Refrigeration
Home Arts	Garment Design and Cutting
Civil Service Preparation	Bartending
Motorcycle Mechanics	Textile Industrial Management
Aviation (Flight Instruction)	

The schools now licensed offer courses in the following fields:

Motorcycle Mechanic	Commercial Art
Bartender	Medical Laboratory Technician
Preparation for Civil Service	X-Ray Technician
Fire, Police, Clerical	
Garment Designing and Cutting	Dressmaking and Design
Refrigeration Mechanic	Detailing
Optician	Mechanical Dentistry
Cooking - Household and Commercial	Dental Nursing
	Radio Operator
Home Arts	Radio Service Mechanic
Interior Decoration	Airplane and Engine Mechanic
Cooking	Plastics Mold Design
Dress Design	Plastics Chemistry
Sign and Commercial Art	Fingerprinting
Navigation	Preparation for Stationary
Deck Officers	Engineer and Fireman Examination
Physiotherapy	
Floral Design	

TRADE, INDUSTRIAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION GIRLS AND WOMEN

THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

With the termination of the war, it was anticipated that many girls and women would be out of employment and turn to the Trade Schools in increasing numbers for training. Apparently, many of these girls and women have found other employment or have been content to collect their unemployment insurance, for the enrollment in the Girls' Trade Schools has remained at about fifty per cent of the capacity. Only a few former service women or displaced war workers have turned to the schools for short units of intensive trade-training.

In an effort to retrain a group of women displaced from war industry, and in view of a serious shortage of experienced power-stitchers locally, a short Part-time, Trade Preparatory program in Power-Stitching was organized in the Springfield Trade School.

Each of the several Trade Schools for girls has continued its efforts to meet the special needs of individual adult women, desirous of short, intensive units of trade training for immediate employment. Typical of the adjustments the schools have made in order to help such women, are the following cases.

The young woman who desired power-stitching training, but who had no one with whom to leave her young baby, was encouraged to bring her baby to school daily. The baby was cared for by the Trade School girls

for several weeks under the supervision of the instructor in the Health Education room. Similarly, in another Trade School, a modified Nursery School was organized in order to permit some of the mothers of small children an opportunity to have their children cared for, while the mothers secured training.

One young man has been enrolled in the Hair and Skin Department of the Henry H. Peabody School, Norwood. This young man transferred from the senior class of the Norwood High School, determined to make Hairdressing his life work. Upon completion of the training, he will be granted both the Norwood High School diploma and the Trade School certificate in Hairdressing.

The supervisors have assisted in the In-plant Veteran Training Program by visiting institutions and industrial plants to check on the existence of a legitimate training program. They have assisted in the development of course outlines, checked on the cleanliness and suitability of the training facilities and the adequacy of the equipment.

A qualified trade, power-stitching instructor, on leave of absence from the Boston Trade High School for Girls, has served as Field Representative, assisting the Supervisor of the Boston Veteran Training Program. This instructor has visited industrial plants, primarily those offering job training opportunities for women veterans, to check on the adequacy of the training facilities and to assist in the development of course outlines.

Under the supervision of one of the related art teachers, a group of girls in the Boston Trade High School for Girls, designed and made several sets of covers for Braille books for blind veterans in the Veterans' Hospitals. The outlines of the designs were raised in gesso work and the designs colored effectively. By tracing these raised outlines with their finger tips, the blind veterans were able to appreciate the designs, and through a simple explanation in braille of the colors, they were enabled to enjoy the color schemes. A fine letter was received from the hospital authorities expressing the veterans' appreciation and enjoyment of these unusual covers.

DAY HOMEMAKING ARTS SCHOOLS

A serious turnover and shortage of qualified homemaking instructors has continued, seriously affecting the homemaking program. Married women, former home economics teachers, have been urged to contact their local superintendent of Schools, and make known their availability for teaching in any type of home economics programs.

Better supervision of the home project program has been encouraged. Because of difficulties such as lack of transportation, turnover and shortage of homemaking teachers, employment of girls and their parents, and full teaching schedules, little improvement has been noted in the home visiting this year. Teachers are aware of the needs and are endeavoring to find ways and means of accomplishing better supervision of the home project program.

It has been encouraging to note the increasing number of school administrators, school architects, and school equipment concerns, who have turned to the State Department for help in planning home economics facilities and equipment for new buildings or for remodeled quarters. School superintendents have requested State Supervisors to serve on local Survey Committees to assist with program and building plans for the near future. Architects and representatives of equipment concerns have arranged for conferences with State Supervisors in advance of drawing suggested plans for homemaking laboratories and have asked for critical analysis and suggestions regarding their plans before presenting them to School Boards.

One State Supervisor has served on the Health Education Committee, a committee sponsored by the Massachusetts Department of Public Health. This homemaking Supervisor kept the contribution of home economics before the group, as it developed a Health Education Curriculum to be used in all high schools.

The Schools have continued to assist the Red Cross by making garments and other articles, and helped materially in the National Clothing Drive.

The Massachusetts Chapter of the Future Homemakers of America met all requirements and was granted the official charter on March 19, 1945. Although there are only five affiliated chapters, Brookline, Everett, Quincy, Hampstead and Waltham, with a total membership of about one hundred and fifty girls, it is considered that a satisfactory foundation has been made. When more satisfactory conditions prevail, such as favorable travel conditions, adequate supervisory service, etc., it is anticipated that the program will develop into an actual state-wide organization.

The second annual conference for delegates of North Atlantic Region C, was held March 25 and 26, 1946, at Pilgrim House, Simmons College, Boston. At this meeting, a girl from the Everett High School, was elected Regional Chairman. As such, she had the privilege of attending the annual meeting of the National Association of the Future Homemakers of America, held in Chicago, June 28, to July 3, 1946.

The Community School Lunch program, sponsored by the Massachusetts Department of Education and of Public Welfare, has served 1,344 public schools in 208 localities in addition to non-profit private schools during the school year 1944-1945, as of May 20, 1946.

The cost of administering this program at the state level is borne by funds of the Massachusetts Department of Public Welfare.

The educational supervision is the responsibility of the Massachusetts Department of Education with a Household Arts Supervisor designated as Supervisor of the School Lunch Program. Two, full-time, trained school-lunch workers, Assistant Supervisor and Field-Worker

have worked in localities from an educational viewpoint, stressing nutrition education by teachers and others.

The State-Wide School Lunch Advisory Committee appointed by the two above-named departments and the Massachusetts Departments of Agriculture and of Public Health, has promoted the program materially. This committee has held ten, stated monthly meetings at the Department of Education Building, with an average attendance of thirty representative people who have worked to promote the program at the local, county and state levels.

ADULT EDUCATION

A twenty-five per cent increase in the number of localities offering adult work and the increase in the number of localities obtaining the necessary vote for Vocational Education were encouraging evidences of the practicality of the Practical Art and Handicraft program and of the efforts of local and state committees to meet the demands of the people.

The purposes and organization of the adult homemaking and handicraft programs were explained in considerable detail to community gatherings in Easton and Milton; to Handicraft Associations in Lexington, Haverhill and Melrose; and to Advisory Committees in Greenfield and Danvers. As a result several localities endeavored to obtain the authorizing vote for Vocational Education, and a program was newly established in Andover, Carlisle, Danvers, Melrose and Milton.

In some instances, although the vote was secured because of initial interest in handicraft subjects, the urgency of clothing needs resulted in the establishment of dressmaking classes and the postponement of the handicraft work for the present.

In one-a where a locality, because it has no authorizing vote for Vocational Education, may not organize an Adult Practical Art or Handicraft program on its own, a State Supervisor has conferred with the local superintendent of schools, and also with the superintendent in a neighboring community which does offer such work. As a result, through cooperative arrangements and through the use of George-Deen funds, service can be rendered to the residents of the first mentioned locality by a neighboring community, pending such time as the authorizing vote may be obtained. Such classes have been carried on in Lexington, Amherst, Easthampton, Ware and Williamsburg, all classes sponsored by the Smith School in Northampton.

Each phase of the Adult Homemaking program has felt the impact of the prevailing, general conditions throughout the country in these after-war days. Shortages of materials and high cost of ready-to-wear garments combined of inferior materials have been factors which have increased noticeably the enrollment in Dressmaking classes, as well as increased

the interest in establishing dressmaking classes in areas not heretofore served. Alteration of old garments, and cutting down men's civilian outfits into garments for other family members have been widespread.

The urge to wear something pretty, gay and flowery, as well as the exorbitant shop prices charged for millinery, led to a general demand for instruction in this type of work, and to the establishment and re-establishment of millinery classes in six localities. Lack of equipment and qualified teachers were the chief obstacles to meeting all such demands.

Due to food shortages and the uncertainty of food deliveries, food instruction was curtailed in several localities. Where foods was offered, the class members were largely brides and prospective brides of service men, interested in learning to plan, buy, and prepare nutritious meals. It was interesting to note the drop in attendance as service men returned.

Home nursing and first-aid classes have become practically extinct during the past year, although the organization of such classes has continually been urged by State Supervisors. The lack of interest is probably a natural aftermath of the many home nursing, first-aid, and Nurses' Aide courses offered during the war years.

There was a doubling in the demands for courses in upholstery, slip covers, furniture refinishing, and decorating. The limiting factors in meeting all such demands were lack of storage space and of competent teachers.

In one locality, a course in home elegance was offered to a group of ex-service men and some women, desiring this type of training, because of the lack of available local service for plumbing, electricity, and home repairs.

Well distributed throughout practically all classes rather than in segregated groups, the program has served many individuals discharged from military service or displaced from war industry.

Because of the excellent work done in Practical Art Upholstery classes, the course outline for these classes was used as a basis for judging the adequacy of several in-plant training programs for veterans.

At the request of the Superintendent of the Libertville Sanatorium, a short course (five lessons) in personal hygiene was offered to a group of twelve women patients, ranging in age from sixteen to forty years.

After a five-year study of the attendance records of the Adult Dressmaking classes, it was evident that the lowest attendance prevailed in January and February. This was undoubtedly due to three causes, New England weather, accidents, and to illness of family members. Consequently three localities, (Essex County, Newton and Lowell) discontinued classes

for these two winter months and resumed in June, when the demand for the adult program offerings exceeded the expectations. In each instance, there was little falling off in attendance even in the late spring.

PRE-EMPLOYMENT TEACHER-TRAINING AND TEACHER IN-SERVICE

Pre-employment Teacher-Training.

1. At the State Teachers College, Framingham, the resident training course for Vocational Household Art Teachers has continued in the main as formerly reported. A curriculum committee at the College, with the resident supervisor as a member, has continued to study possible changes for improvement of the training.

   a. The Child Care and Training short unit course with directed observation of young children, a special methods course in Millinery and a two-point collegiate-credit course in Parent Education were conducted by qualified teachers. Similar short units will be conducted in 1946-47.

   b. Undergraduate apprentice teachers have continued to have eight full weeks of supervised teaching in their junior year. This supervised teaching was done for six weeks at the Essex County and New Bedford All-day Independent Household Arts Schools and for two weeks in vocational household arts departments in small high schools at Provincetown, Dalton, Fairburn Falls and Fremont. At another small high school, New Salem, two undergraduate apprentice teachers taught under supervision for eight weeks each, thereby making possible the continuance of the department, as no qualified teacher could be found to teach in this school due to the shortage of teachers. This supervised teaching included directed home project visiting. In 1946-47 the same plan will be continued in the main.

2. The resident supervisor has not only worked with students in residence but also with recent Vocational Household Arts graduates whom she has visited in their schools and to whom she has given much professional guidance.

   Through their summer employment, with the advice of the resident supervisor, many students have added materially to their vocational experience.

4. Trade experience was conducted as formerly for eight full days, students being assigned to Women's City Club, Boston, and the Boston Trade High School for Girls.

2. Graduate apprentice teaching made possible since 1934 by George-Ellery, George-Reed and new George-Deen Funds has been continued under supervision of the Framingham resident supervisor and heads of the local schools at Essex County and Smith's (Northampton) Household Arts Schools. There were no vocational household arts graduates available for training in 1941-42, but two otherwise qualified household arts graduates were assured for a year or less of this training.

3. Teacher-training courses of varying lengths for teachers in household arts, continuation and girls' trade schools, or in practical art classes for women, including handicrafts, employed subject to teacher-training or prospective candidates otherwise qualified, were conducted at the 1942 Vocational Summer School at State Teachers College, Fitchburg, from July 2 through July 13.

Special Teacher Training work for 32 Red Cross Arts and Skills Corps workers was conducted during the above two weeks at the Beach House Fellowship Center for Arts and Crafts at Jamaica Harbor as a part of our contribution to the service rendered to the returned veteran.

4. A Teacher-training course of eighty hours' length was conducted in Boston by an assistant Supervisor for 42 prospective teachers otherwise qualified to teach in adult homemaking classes.

<u>Training Teachers Interview</u>

1. At the 20th Vocational Summer School for Teachers and Supervisors in State-aided Day Household Arts, Continuation, and Trade Schools for Girls, also in Practical Art Classes for Women, including handicrafts, conducted at the State Teachers College, Fitchburg, from July 2 through July 13, 1942, by the Massachusetts Department of Education, Vocational Division, the following work was offered for the improvement of teachers in service: Home and Family Life Training, Fundamental Design and Color, Interior Decoration, Coat and Jacket Construction, Dressing Alteration and Dress Making, Decorated Ware, Jewelry, Bag and Glove Making, Making the Ailing Home, Organization and Administration of Adult Homemaking Classes, Furniture Refinishing, Weaving, Rug Hooking, Millinery; also Local Land Management, including Quantity Cookery.

All women supervisors, the Supervisor of Vocational Art Education, and other supervisors of the Vocational Division assisted in this Summer School program.

2. The Supervisor of Vocational Art Education gave a series of lessons in fundamental design and color to handicraft teachers and others at Smith's (Northampton) School, Pittsfield, and Plymouth.

3. Professional improvement classes were conducted in Boston, Chicopee, Essex County, Lawrence, and Worcester for a total of 96 teachers of adult homemaking classes and other women vocational teachers.

4. A two-day conference for heads of all-day vocational schools was held at the New Bedford Household Arts School for the purpose of discussing problems and planning for post-war needs in these schools.

5. Group conferences have been held during the year in various parts of the State for different types of vocational teachers in order to consider post-war needs.

DISTRIBUTIVE EDUCATION

A considerable part of the orientation activities engaged in from the first of the year was devoted to informal conferences and meetings with the supervisory staff and office personnel to acquire some familiarity and facility with the office procedures and routines.

Short conferences were held at Springfield and Boston for in-service teachers dealing with plans and problems in this field. Several community-wide conferences were organized for the purpose of activating specialized training for veterans who anticipate starting small businesses of their own.

Veteran Training.

Some effort was expended during the past six months in organizing and teaching of evening courses for veterans who are now operating or intend to start businesses of their own. The apparent success of these programs has been the basis for a state-wide demand for similar programs.

Arrangements are being made to insure the extensive placement of these programs in many communities during the next school term on an evening basis. This endeavor in this phase of the work has been by far the most encouraging and acceptable activity experienced last year.

Groundwork is also being laid for specialized training programs in specific phases of Distributive Education, such as Record Keeping, Display, Salesmanship, Personnel Management, etc., on both a part-time and evening basis for first-line and other distributive-occupation workers.

These special courses are expected to insure the sequential development of the veterans' programs.

Teacher-Training - Pre-service and In-service.

Individual attention was given to local teacher-coordinator on an itinerate basis. Specific problems concerning the instruction of class members in the part-time cooperative phase of our service were entertained only when definite initiation for their treatment became evident. Three informal conferences were operated for the entire teaching personnel in our field.

A professional improvement conference-workshop of one week duration crediting thirty clock hours was operated from July 1-8 at the Vocational Summer School at Fitchburg Teachers College. No formal programs were offered for prospective teachers last year.

Use of Advisory Committees

The function of the advisory committee is largely one of assisting and recommending to those concerned with school instruction the ways and means of producing more realistic and workable training and also to support and further the aims of Illustrative Education.

No basic changes in the accepted curriculum for part-time cooperative programs are contemplated next year.

Teacher-Training.

No variations of the pattern established in the past for teacher training is anticipated except that fuller encouragement will be given to retailing specialists to make their services available to our teaching group at the planned conferences and summer school program next year.

State and Local Programs.

With the exception of one program, where, due to the illness of the teacher-coordinator, effective guidance and instruction were lacking, the part-time cooperative programs continue to merit the effort and support of our service.

We have continued to serve the supervisory level of store personnel under the terms of Program I and the demand for these courses has not shown any appreciable abatement.

It does appear that management has become more receptive to Distributive Education and judging from the overtures received this past year, closer rapport lines immediately ahead.

On the whole the status for Distributive Education in Massachusetts has the necessary depth and clarity to turn final conclusions about the immediate future course of the work. Industrial occupations

still provide higher rewards and more plentiful job opportunities than do distributive occupations thereby offering a stronger attraction to potential retailing students. Store management, still sorely vexed with protracted employment problems, voices its desire to cooperate and participate in the program, but individuals and/or local groups in some localities negate the effort of the educational agencies involved.

The availability of qualified teachers is also affected by the competitive salaries offered in industry; a tendency attributed to the present economic disparities and also to the existing teacher-shortage situation in many communities in the State.

Greater strength and emphasis will be exerted next year to perpetuate the programs that have produced results measuring up to the established standards and to expand our services to the areas where the need and the desire for training is manifested.

Distributive Education activities were carried on in 11 communities throughout the State and enrolled a total of [illegible] persons.

The distribution of enrollments were as follows:

FULL-TIME		PART-TIME		ADJUNCT COOPERATIVE	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
215	341	160	196	10	99

A total of eleven firms were served with courses in DDT and DEI. Forty-seven courses were operated under the terms of Program I; seven courses were given in "Public Relations for Dental Receptionists"; three courses were run for veterans in "Starting and Operating a Small Business"; three courses in "Pre-Christmas Training" were operated; two courses were completed in "Window Display"; one course in "Gift Wrapping"; and one in "Supers' Mathematics" were conducted.

SECONDARY EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL COUNSELING

The unexpected sudden ending of World War II, coupled with the unprecedented popularity of guidance, presented a variety of problems which demanded the immediate attention of this service. The interest in education shown by returning veterans and some displaced war workers, as well as by recent high school graduates, all seeking admission to already crowded institutions of higher learning, secondary and vocational schools, emphasized the need for effective counseling to assist in wise choices of occupational objectives. In addition, many veterans sought advice and assistance as to procedures to enter on-the-job or apprentice training programs under the G. I. Bill of Rights. Consequently, the major portion of this service's activities was devoted to assisting, directly and indirectly, those individuals with the solution of their problems.

As the number of veterans calling at the Department for help increased, the Commissioner of Education established a Division of Veterans' Training within the Department of Education, which included this service. During the year, 1272 veterans, employers, and civilians were interviewed. A breakdown of the interviews shows that 570 veterans were counseled on personal, educational and vocational problems; 540 veterans were given information as to procedures for obtaining on-the-job or apprentice training; 128 employers were given instruction concerning the requirements for setting up on-the-job or apprentice training programs; and 14 others were counseled on similar problems. As there were limited guidance services available, this Division's contribution to returning veterans was of prime importance.

The educational benefits provided for veterans in the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 created problems of educational and vocational training nature which affected in part the Department. An urgent need for immediate and effective preparation of educational programs for veterans in colleges, universities, and public schools under the leadership of the Department was evident. To meet this problem, the Commissioner of Education called several conferences of educators to develop policies and to formulate plans for veterans' education. The membership of these conferences comprised Supervisors of the Department, Presidents of State Teachers Colleges, Superintendents of Schools, High School principals, vocational school directors, representatives of the Veterans Administration and others concerned with education. This Supervisor was an active participant in these conferences, some of which were:

Two work conferences at Boston and Springfield in March to analyze (1) Administration of the Veterans' Education Program, (2) Guidance of Veterans, and (3) Techniques of Instruction; a conference of New England State Supervisors of Occupational Information and Guidance at Harvard University to discuss the "Training of Counselors"; New England Conference on Adult and Veterans Education at New Ocean House, Swampscott, on the developments in the field of public education, especially education for sixty million adults including fifteen million veterans; the Seventh National Conference of State Supervisors of Occupational Information and Guidance at Denver, Colorado, to study and prepare reports on several areas, pertaining to personnel, functions and problems of guidance; (this Supervisor served on the Committee, the Use of Tests in the Guidance Program); a conference sponsored by the Commission of Accreditation of Service Experiences of the American Council on Education was held at the Massachusetts School of Art to clarify and integrate the whole problem of accrediting military service experiences to veterans; a conference of Vocational School Directors, Boston, to outline Vocational training programs for veterans; and the three day annual conference of Superintendents of Schools and High School principals at Bridgewater to consider Veterans' Education and Guidance, Intercultural Education and Secondary Education.

As guidance activities require personnel to be drawn from school faculties to prepare counsellors in our teacher-training institutions, contacts were made with the Presidents of the State Teachers Colleges at Bridgewater and Fitchburg to consider (1) the possibility of instituting a course in the basic principles of guidance to be required for all undergraduate students, and (2) to consider the development of a complete program designed specifically for the preparation of persons for the field of guidance. The response was favorable, with their pledge of cooperation for the development of such programs if deemed feasible.

Two courses, each carrying two credits toward the Bachelor of Science Degree in Education (Vocational), were conducted by this service, (1) Principles of Vocational Education at the Massachusetts School of Art, Boston, with 36 enrolled, and (2) Techniques in Educational Measurements at Springfield Trade School, with 18 enrolled. In promoting guidance programs throughout the State, contacts were made with the Superintendents of Schools at Fall River and Gloucester. The purpose was to study the existing guidance activities, records, and personnel, to consider developing guidance programs to include all levels of the school system. This supervisor acted as consultant. Definite progress was made. It is expected that these programs will be put into operation during the coming year.

To enlist the cooperation of outside agencies in the promotion of guidance, several contacts were made with representatives of various organizations. They were: the personnel directors of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., Boston; the Union Central Life Insurance Company, Boston; and the Vocational Rehabilitation and Education Division, U. S. Veterans Administration. The results of these meetings were fruitful.

Several addresses were given to members of various organizations. They were: the Funeral Directors and Embalmers Association of Massachusetts at Lowell, to 39 members on the subject of "In-Service Training for Veterans"; the Council of Social Agencies, Pittsfield, to a group of 128, the topic: "Guidance for Veterans". At a meeting of the Greater Boston Vocational Guidance Association with 80 members present, the methods for collecting and disseminating occupational information was presented. At Shelburne Falls the procedure for organizing guidance programs in small schools was described to 30 members of the Franklin County School Superintendents Association. A broadcast over Station WTAG was given by Assistant Director, Division of Vocational Education, and this Supervisor, the subject being "Guidance and Vocational Education".

Cooperating with the Supervisor of Teacher-Training, an experiment as part of the procedures and techniques in the selection of candidates for Teacher-Training classes was inaugurated. A battery of selected standardized objective tests was administered to the members of these classes at Boston, Worcester, Springfield and Fitchburg. Eighty-three prospective vocational school teachers were tested. The purpose of this program was to select a valid battery of tests that will be used in the initial screening of candidates and to set up minimum standards as a part of the qualifications required for admission to the Teacher-Training classes.

This program will be continued during the coming year.

In conjunction with the school guidance program, the Supervisor conferred with the Superintendents of Schools, Vocational School Directors, Secondary School principals and counsellors at Brantford, Dunnville, Grand-Bend, Kitchener, Leamington, Lindsay, Sarnia, Stratford and Gloucester. The object of these contacts was to promote the organization of school guidance programs or to improve those in operation, to plan the establishment of school testing programs, to develop courses or units of occupational information, to develop pupil inventories, and to give general assistance with guidance programs.

DIVISION OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

LEGISLATION

No legislation which directly affects the work of the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation was enacted during the 1946 session of the Legislature.

ADMINISTRATION AND PROGRAM

In 1946 Vocational Rehabilitation is a term well understood by the average citizen. Successful conditioning and individualizing of those who seek employment under the disadvantage of physical handicap are now accepted public services. Vocational rehabilitation was early premised on the sound basic theories that a man who is well-trained to meet the requirements of a job is an acceptable candidate to an employer who needs skilled help and that any handicap is minimized if the disabled worker can offer positive preparation for the work he is trying to secure. Training still remains the corner-stone of such rehabilitation planning. But it is clear that other services must also play a part in helping the handicapped reach the desired goal of employment. To train a man around a disability that can be removed or nearly remedied is patently an ill advised procedure; to ensure that he is in as good physical condition as possible at the time he begins employment in competition with others is surely wise. To its original advisement and training or re-training of the handicapped, the Massachusetts Division of Vocational Rehabilitation has therefore added physical restoration services. Federal funds, provided for Vocational Rehabilitation since its beginning here in 1921, have been increased by the passage of Public Law, in July 1943. These funds are made available to the States through the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation of the Federal Security Agency. The story of the development and first full year of new phases of the work is given elsewhere in the present report.

To the staff of the Division, each handicapped applicant for service is an individual with special interests, likes, dislikes, and talents. For each individual a rehabilitation plan is worked out which takes into consideration many facts bearing on his or her problems, physical and vocational. As various services are rendered, the plan moves forward to its objective: satisfactory employment for the applicant. Briefly the procedure is as follows: the handicapped person is referred to the Division by a school or social agency, the Department of Industrial Accidents, by a friend or relative or by himself. In a survey interview he tells his story and gives in some detail information about the history and degree of his disability, schooling, and past employment. He is then required to undergo a medical examination, the costs of which are carried by this Division, when necessary. If further examination by a specialist seems necessary, this additional diagnostic examination is also arranged for by the Division. Vocational and other tests can be provided if they seem likely to be helpful in developing a plan. When sufficient medical and other data have been gathered, the matters of eligibility and feasibility decided in conference with the medical consultant. The counselor interested in the proposed plans that are being developed works out the

details. After the medical consultant of the Division has studied the reports of the doctors, effort is made to follow the recommendations, medical or psychiatric, given in them. If surgical, medical, or psychiatric care of a static condition is recommended for a relatively limited period of time, planning is done with the Supervisor of Physical Restoration to make such care available to the applicant.

If the physically handicapped man or woman does not have sufficient financial resources to meet the cost of this care, the expenses for it, subject to certain restrictions, are met by Rehabilitation funds. Under the same policies, artificial appliances and hearing aids may be purchased when they are recommended medically and after financial need has been determined. If no immediate physical restoration service seems necessary, the vocational training at school, under employment conditions, or by tutoring may be begun if it clearly leads to a reasonable job objective. Supplementary training such as lip reading and speech correction may also be given; all forms of training are freely extended to all who qualify for it and no inquiry is made into the financial status of any person who enters the single service of training under Vocational Rehabilitation. Sometimes the primary need is for immediate canvass of employment opportunities in a given field in order that employers may be helped to see how readily adjustments can be made for an eager handicapped worker to take his place safely on a production job that requires little previous training. Supervision and guidance continues through every program. As completed training and other services give the handicapped man or woman better standing in seeking employment, placements are made, often with the help of other agencies and trainers, and thereafter sufficient follow-up is carried on by the Rehabilitation counselor to make sure that there is good adjustment in terms of working conditions and the satisfaction of both worker and employer.

In order to serve all parts of the Commonwealth, the Division now has six local offices in addition to the Administration Office in the State Education Building in Boston.

Rehabilitation in its fullest and most careful definition has many over-all aims of which the Division is representative. Vocational Rehabilitation has as its field the service of "conserving the greatest of all assets - the working usefulness of human beings."

PHYSICAL RESTORATION SERVICES

The Division completed its first full year of physical restoration services on June 30, 1946. The organization of the services began in April 1945 with the appointment of a medical consultant and a supervisor of physical restoration. The amendment for Physical Restoration Services to the State Plan was the first project, including the formulation of policies and procedures for obtaining the necessary medical services for clients from physicians, hospitals and other medical agencies. A schedule of fees for services and standards for professional personnel were set up with the advice and help of the Massachusetts Medical Society and the professional advisory committee to the Division, the nucleus of which had been appointed in 1945.

Cooperative agreements were completed with the Crippled Children's Services of the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Selective Service, and conferences preliminary to cooperative agreements were held with several other State Departments interested in health and welfare. In general, hospitals throughout the State have had interpreted to them the use of the "Hospital Statements of Reimbursable Cost" used in paying for the care of clients.

Professional associations have requested the Supervisor of Physical Restoration to speak concerning the program, and those agencies interested in the physically handicapped are now generally well informed on this new aspect of the work. The advisory committee has been willing to advise on policies and to suggest technical standards. Doctors and other personnel in other allied professions have signified their willingness to participate in the program. The choice and preference of the client and his family physician have been respected in every instance and thus the physician-patient relationship has been carefully maintained for our clients.

To determine medical eligibility for the service of the Division, the policy of approval by the Medical Consultant for every case before acceptance for service was begun in September 1945. The medical consultant has therefore studied forms and medical reports to determine whether the person was truly handicapped for employment from a medical point of view. Secondary disabilities of vision, hernia, dental and other conditions have been discovered by the medical consultant in several instances and these have been corrected through the services of the Division, thereby putting the client in better physical condition for his or her training or employment. Examinations by specialists and diagnostic procedures in hospitals and out-patient departments have been arranged on the recommendation of the medical consultant.

The services furnished to clients have been varied and have been provided by physicians and hospitals throughout the State. Of the many types of service which have been furnished to clients are included general medical and psychiatric treatment, hospitalization, nursing services, dentistry, drugs and supplies, physical therapy, transportation and maintenance in nursing homes. Prosthetic appliances have been approved by the medical consultant and by established policy, a chest x-ray has been procured in any case in which an artificial leg is to be provided. Orthopedic conditions have predominated in Physical Restoration Services. One particularly successful rehabilitation of this kind is described in that part of the report in which case histories are given. In all phases of the work, the concept of rehabilitation has been interpreted to include all medical service necessary in fitting a client for employment.

Statistics pertaining to the provision of physical restoration services which were purchased by the Division are shown as part of Table III on page "Number of Individuals - Services Purchased."

COOPERATION

To make contact with physically handicapped men and women who can profit by rehabilitation services as early as is practicable after disability has long been the aim of the Division. To accomplish it, cooperation with all agencies that serve the handicapped and the general public has been and is constantly sought. The Department of Industrial Accidents, to which all employment accidents are reported, has a keen and special interest in cases where as a result of injuries workers are obliged to find new occupations. Such cases are referred to the Division by the Department of Industrial Accidents in order that each employee may learn that opportunities for retraining through the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation are available to him or her without cost. The Massachusetts Employment Service similarly refers handicapped applicants without special occupational skill or those who are apparently in need of some special rehabilitation service such as the purchase of an artificial appliance or other physical restoration services. Officers administering public welfare refer to the Division physically handicapped persons in families known to their office. Since the new emphasis on medical and psychiatric problems and the initiation of its physical restoration services, there has been especially close cooperation with hospitals, medical social workers, and other case workers in public and private agencies. The furnishing of artificial appliances continues an important service in rehabilitation and under the physical restoration program it has become possible to provide necessary physical therapy to those amputees who must adjust to new appliances. This long recognized need is in part to be met by arrangement recently entered into between the Massachusetts General Hospital and the Division by which clients of the Division in need of braces and artificial limbs receive therapeutic treatment prior to securing appliances and later careful instruction in their use. The continued cooperation of social agencies, public and private, which provide to the clients of the Division many needed services supplementing help that can be given under the Division's policies is gratefully acknowledged. These agencies, as well as hospitals, schools, special funds, and service clubs over the Commonwealth are urgently requested to refer all cases of vocationally handicapped persons who appear in need of special adjustment in order to enter employment. Since revision of policies has come about through the recent change of emphasis referred to previously, it may well be that cases already surveyed and found ineligible or infeasible by the Division should be discussed again with one of the staff members by an interested worker who believes a plan could be developed.

MAINTENANCE

An appropriation for maintenance for persons undergoing rehabilitation programs is annually granted to the Division by the Massachusetts Legislature. This fund is matched dollar for dollar from Federal funds to pay the living costs of handicapped persons while they are in training under the supervision of the Division. The advantages of an appropriation for such a purpose are at once apparent, removing as it does anxiety and pressure from the trainee who is relieved of feeling that he cannot economically afford to continue training and thus encouraging the completion of a full course of instruction. Through the cooperation of the Department of Public Welfare a full investigation is made of the need of each applicant. Application is made direct to the Division.

During the year ending June 30, 1946, 41 applications for maintenance were filed with the Division and all of them were approved by the Department of Public Welfare.

STATISTICS

Beginning with the fiscal year, July 1, 1945 to June 30, 1946, changes in the manner of recording case load statistics make it necessary to change the content and arrangement of statistical tables included in the annual report. Statistical tables previous to the present fiscal year carried cumulative statistics from 1921, the first year of rehabilitation work in Massachusetts, to the fiscal year being reported. This report, for the first time, carries the following statistical tables:

Table I: Summary of Case Load (see page)

Table II: Sources of New Cases (see page)

Table III: Number of Individuals --Services Purchased (see page)

The three tables listed above supplant tables which showed statistical presentation of registrants, and a summary table which gave statistics from the inception of the work to the end of a fiscal year reported on, as shown in Division reports for years previous to July 1, 1945.

During the year July 1, 1945 to June 30, 1946, 437 persons were placed in training by the Division making a total of 5,105 training programs to date.

Each year a study has been made of persons placed in employment and rehabilitated during that year for the purpose of comparing their earning power before and after their cases were referred to the Rehabilitation Division. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, 405 persons were classified as rehabilitated by the Division making a total number of persons rehabilitated from August 1921 to June 30, 1946, 4,979.

For the group rehabilitated during the above period, the average weekly wage at the date of reference was $8.31 as against $30.82 after rehabilitation, showing an increase of $22.51 per week, per capita, or the sum of $894,060.60 for the entire number. The total estimated annual earnings for the group would amount to $649,069.20.

The 77 occupations for which training was provided for 437 trainees during the period July 1, 1945 to June 30, 1946 include the following:

Accounting
Advertising
Agriculture
Airplane maintenance
Animal husbandry
Artificial limb maker
Attendant nursing
Automobile repair
Automobile - spray painting
Bacteriology
Baking

Electrician
Engineer (electrical-mechanical)
Estate care
Floral design
Furniture finishing
Greenhouse worker
Jewelry maker
Journalist
Laboratory technician
Lawyer
Lens grinder

Beautician
Bookkeeper
Business Administration
Cabinet Making
Cake Decorating
Carpentry
Chemistry
Chemical Therapist
Civil Engineering
Clerk (Office)
Commercial Artist
Comptometer Operator
Dental Mechanic
Dental Nurse
Draftsman (Machine)
Dressmaker
Edging Stationery
Radio Repairman
Refrigeration Serviceman
Rehabilitation Work - Tuberculosis
Sales Clerk
Salesman
Script Writer
Secretary
Set-up-Man - Textiles
Sheet Metal Worker
Show Card Writer and Sign Painter
Shoe Repairer
Librarian
Linotype operator
Machinist
Medical Receptionist
Medical Secretary
Mink Farming
Nurse (Public Health)
Office Machine Operator
Office Manager
Pattern Maker
Pharmacist
Photographer (Portrait)
Photo Retouching
Physiotherapist
Plumber
Power Machine Stitcher
Radio Announcer
Social Service Worker
Sociologist
Stenographer
Teacher
Title Examiner
Upholsterer
Watch and Clock Repairer
Weaverer
Writer
X-ray Technician

ILLUSTRATIVE CASES

The following case summaries serve to show some of the services rendered to disabled persons through the Division.

EMPLOYMENT WITHOUT TRAINING

A young woman, 17 years old, handicapped by infantile paralysis and obliged to use a cane in walking, was referred to the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation by a Public Health Agency. She had recently completed the Junior High School near her home and, since she could not travel by bus or street car was trying to find some way to continue her education at the city's large high school at a considerable distance from her own neighborhood. The Rehabilitation Counselor planned with the girl and her family and with the school. It was decided that she should take the Commercial course and various small adjustments for making the school transition as easy as possible were checked with the high school advisor. The Division accepted the responsibility and expense of her daily transportation to and from the school by taxicab. When her clerical training was completed, the young woman obtained a job as bookkeeper and clerk with a provision company at a wage of $[illegible].00 a week.

EMPLOYMENT WITHOUT TRAINING

A man, 25 years old, married and with one child, applied to the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation after the job he had held for

five years in a war plant came to an end. He was under two physical handicaps; he had congenitally dislocated hips which affected his gait and he had rather recently become conscious that at time he was affected by some form of epilepsy which was later diagnosed as of the Jacksonian type. He was also without a trade when the skills he had acquired by practice were no longer needed at the end of the war. He himself felt that he was competent to do highly skilled mechanical work and welcomed an opportunity to take extended aptitude tests. These tests indicated that he had above average ability with an unusual degree of mechanical understanding. He had saved sufficient money during his recent employment to feel he could carry the entire expenses of his family and himself during a year or more of vocational training. The Rehabilitation Counselor then arranged for the Division to pay full tuition at a school of crafts sponsored by a well-known organization of fine craftsmen and teaching arts of ceramics, textiles, metal, and wood. Classroom work and shop production work were alternated during the school day. The young man's doctor approved his specializing in the work with metals and the young man entered training. He was considered a good student and was especially ingenious in making fine silver objects. At the end of eleven months of practice and study he felt that he could offer an employer sufficient training to justify his being taken on as a full-time worker. He is now employed as a silver smith in a gift shop. His average wage is in the vicinity of $40.00, and he is working in a field that not only makes his disabilities of little importance but also gives him personal satisfaction.

[illegible] TRAINING — [illegible]

Originally referred by a friend who was witnessing the tragedy of a young man of good ability finding himself unable to continue his education after high school because difficulties of transportation prevented his leaving his home, a young man handicapped by infantile paralysis was visited by a Rehabilitation Counselor. During high school, family and school interest had somehow managed his daily trip to and from school and home though this had involved carrying the young man bodily part of every journey. It was clear that the young man's only concept of further education was in terms of further study away from home. The Counselor discussed types of vocational training which he might learn at home helped perhaps by a tutor provided by the Division. The young man felt that for the present he would not be content with watch repair as a life work though he acknowledged real interest in mechanical and technical matters and felt no antagonism to watch-repairing itself. The Division regretfully saw no way to help. Many months later he wrote to ask if he could be visited again. Wise guidance from his parents who had been interested in the tentative plans toward watch repair as a job objective had given him several hobbies including an interest in small voltmeters and it was possible now for him to visualize himself busy with technical repairs. Using a correspondence course in watch repair as a guide and with a tutor twice weekly at his home he began and continued many months the study of clock and watch repair. The cost of the course and the tutoring was borne by the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation. Not the least of the services provided by the Division was the securing of necessary tools and equipment at a time when such supplies were at a premium. The Division provided these occupational tools during the young man's training but with the understanding that at such time as he was earning steadily at the work for which he was fitting himself he would reimburse the Division. This he has now done in full. His last letter indicated

that he enjoys the work and has been successful in working up a small business in his immediate neighborhood and by direct trade contacts.

[illegible]

Seriously hard of hearing from childhood and largely dependent on lip-reading a young woman, [illegible] years old, became an office worker in a retail store after her graduation from school. When she had been employed there over two years, a series of tests showed that a hearing aid would give her a great deal of help in dealing with other people. Because the expense involved was a large amount for a young worker to consider, especially in view of the fact that she supported her mother, she came to the Division in the hope that it could provide the needed instrument. A conference with the girl's employer made it evident that the aid would help her on the job and that the employer was looking forward to her securing it. A study of the family's financial situation showed that the hearing aid would have to be provided through the Division, as there were no means elsewhere available for its purchase. On account of her unfamiliarity with many of the words she could hear when wearing the aid, a series of private lessons also was provided through the Division to accustom her to listening and to a quicker recognition of words. She is retained on her job with a greater sense of "belonging" and an increased efficiency.

[illegible]

Excellent team-play among agencies marks the interesting story of a 45-year old man handicapped by arthritis of the spine and the right hip when physical restoration services furnished by the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation enabled him to become self-supporting after many years of dependency.

His case was referred to the Division by a medical social worker in the hope that the Division would finance the cost of an arthroplasty and more than two months of after-care at the hospital of his own town.

As a young man he had been trained as a druggist and had passed all the examinations necessary to practicing as a pharmacist. With increasing disability and pain, he had been forced to give up his employment at the drug store and moved about slowly on crutches. Little by little he had drawn away from all his friends and was isolated and discouraged. He was well-cared for by a considerate and understanding family, but because their means were limited, the Department of Public Welfare was furnishing him with living costs at the time of his referral.

The Rehabilitation Counselor after conference with the man felt that if an operation was successful in giving him relative freedom from pain and a greater mobility he would more be employable and hence eligible for vocational rehabilitation service. The counselor planned for a sedentary job and tentatively interested a wholesale drug company in employing his checking invoices in which technical terms appear.

Interpretation of the proposed surgery was given the man and his family by the doctor and the medical social worker. The visitor in the Department of Public Welfare agreed that all hospitalization necessary over the 90 days of care permitted under the policies of the Division would be carried by that Department. The Division then agreed to assume costs for surgery and hospitalization. After the operation the staff of the hospital worked together for the total rehabilitation of this man: doctor, nurse, physical therapist, occupational therapist, and the medical social worker; and throughout the man's stay in the hospital, the rehabilitation counselor was in frequent personal contact with the case and those who were working with him. Though the man remained on crutches, he moved with far greater ease than before, could ascend and descend stairs, and put on his own shoes. He began to take pride in his personal independence. After he was discharged to his home, physical therapy was furnished by the Division to help him maintain the gains he had made at the hospital. Less than six months after his return home he began work for the drug company which the rehabilitation counselor earlier had been able to interest in employing him, but so great was the man's physical improvement that a wholly sedentary job was now not required, and he was able to take a part-time job as a prescription clerk. His satisfaction at being once more self-supporting expressed itself in his insistence on paying the surgeon for medical care furnished prior to his receiving public assistance. His wages on a part-time basis are about $20.00 a week and it is belived that he will soon be well enough to be in full-time employment at much more than this amount. Not only is he no longer supported by the Department of Public Welfare, but he is busy with people and happy, normal contacts in the community.

TABLE I.

SUMMARY OF CASE LOAD
Fiscal Year July 1, 1945 - June 30, 1946

1. Cases receiving services..... 3,015

   a. Closed—rehabilitated — placement in employment following services..... 485

   b. Closed — rehabilitation services — interview, counseling, guidance..... 436

   c. Closed — serviced — not employed because of personal factors, illness, aggravated disability, death..... 59

   d. Closed — transferred to other agency..... 12

   e. Live-case roll (in process of rehabilitation on June 30, 1946)..... 1,183

2. Cases reported and closed after investigation..... 743
   (Services declined; services not needed; individual not eligible; individual not sufficiently cooperative to make rehabilitation possible; individual needing services other than vocational rehabilitation, referred to other agencies; migratory shifting by individual)

3. Cases reported - status not determined..... 645

   Total..... 3,403

TABLE II

SOURCES OF NEW CASES
Fiscal Year July 1, 1965 — June 30, 1966

A. Educational	
1. Business College	29
2. Private Schools	30
3. Public Schools	66
4. State Schools for Handicapped	15
B. Health	
1. Crippled Children's Agency	54
2. State Mental Hospitals	3
3. Tuberculosis Sanitoria	66
4. Marine Hospital or Relief Station (U.S. Public Health Service)	19
5. Other Hospital or Clinic	151
6. Other Health Agencies (Public & Private)	101
7. Physicians (not elsewhere classified)	15
C. Insurance	
1. Insurance Companies	7
2. Bureau of Old-Age & Survivors Insurance & Civilian Defense Agencies	-
3. State Workmen's Compensation Agencies	377
4. U. S. Employees' Compensation Commission	248
D. Welfare	
1. American Red Cross	15
2. Public Welfare Agencies (state and local government)	69
3. Private Welfare Agency	48
E. Other Government Agencies	
1. Selective Service System (including Local Boards)	36
2. State Rehabilitation Agencies	35
3. U.S. Employment Service	69
4. Veterans Administration & Dependents	15
5. War Shipping Administration	8
6. Public Officials (not elsewhere classified)	27
F. Miscellaneous	
1. Artificial Limb Companies	5
2. Employers	9
3. Labor Unions	-
4. Gov Item, Publicity, Radio	27
5. Other Individuals	69
6. Self-referred (not classified elsewhere)	134
7. Other	70
Total	1773

TABLE III.

NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS -- SERVICES PURCHASED
Fiscal Year July 1, 1945 -- June 30, 1946

A. Examinations (Diagnosis)	
1. Medical	191
2. Psychiatric	2
3. Psychological	-
4. Transportation	4
Total	197
B. Treatment	
1. Medical	21
2. Psychiatric	-
3. Surgical	21
4. Dental	-
5. Other	42
Total	
C. Prosthetic Appliances	
1. Artificial limb(s)	32
2. Braces	-
3. Hearing Aids	14
4. Glasses	5
5. Surgical	-
6. Repair of appliances	1
	52
D. Hospitalization	30
E. Convalescent home	2
F. Other professional care	
1. Physical and occupational therapy (outside of hospital)	3
2. Nursing care (in client's own residence)	-
Total	3
G. Transportation (Medical services)	1
H. Maintenance (Medical service)	1
I. Training	
1. Educational institution	323
2. Employment	74
3. Correspondence	14
4. Tutorial	32
5. Training supplies and equipment	128
6. Transportation	91
7. Maintenance	44
Total	706
J. Auxiliary services	
1. Placement equipment	3
2. Occupational licenses	-
Total	3

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Free Instruction for World War II Veterans

Effective August 31, 1945, by provision of Chapter 582 of the Acts of 1945, any veteran of World War II, who was a resident of Massachusetts for not less than one year prior to his entrance into the Service, and who served at least 60 days (having a discharge other than dishonorable) was permitted to take University Extension class or correspondence courses without charge for a period of four years from the date of his discharge. Only the cost of textbooks and laboratory fees, if any, had to be borne by the veteran.

All that a veteran had to do to take advantage of this opportunity was to bring or send to the Division his discharge paper, or a photostatic or certified copy, and a certificate from the town or city clerk showing evidence that he met the residence requirement.

This law completely altered the complexion of the Division's maintenance. Until 1945 it was the paying services that represented the bulk of the Division's activity. Free services were limited. By legislative act of 1931, the Division had been authorized to give free correspondence instruction to inmates of county and state hospitals, sanitoria, correctional institutions, and federal hospitals located in Massachusetts. By amended laws of 1917 and 1918 free service was extended to include correspondence and class instruction for disabled veterans of World War I and blind persons. These services represented but a very small fraction of the Division's program. With the close of World War II, however, the obvious needs of post-war adjustment made free instruction the major consideration of University Extension.

Enrolments

Enrolments since the Division's founding in 1915 reached a total of 676,186 at the close of the fiscal year, July 1, 1945-June 30, 1946. Of this total, 29,120 enrolled during the current year; 5,607 in correspondence courses and 23,513 in extension classes.

A comparison with the 24,067 enrolments of the previous year -- 8,447 in correspondence and 15,620 in class instruction -- shows the following: in total enrolments, an increase of 5,053; in correspondence courses, a decrease of 2,840; in class instruction, an increase of 7,893.

Enrolments (cont.)

Free Enrolments. -A falling off in the number of United States Armed Forces Institute (USAFI) enrolments from 1,805 in 1944-45 to 706 in the current year would account for the decrease in correspondence enrolments. This decrease was not met by the increase in "free" enrolments. On the other hand, class instruction gained impressively both because of the easement caused by the ending of the war and because of the large number of veterans taking advantage of the newly enacted law of free instruction.

The figures on "free" enrolments of all types were as follows:

World War II veterans.....	Correspondence..	2,264	
	Class.....	7,297	
	Total..		9,561
Blind students; inmates of correctional institutions, hospitals and sanitoria; disabled veterans.....	Correspondence..	649	
	Class.....	178	
	Total..		827
	Grand Totals..	2,913	7,475 10,388

The distribution of total enrolments according to type of instruction for the past five years was as follows:

Fiscal Year	Correspondence	Class	Total	Free
1941-42	3,494	22,031	25,467	(930)
1942-43*	2,943	9,621	12,564	(347)
1943-44	6,085	12,435	18,520	(1,088)
1944-45	8,447	15,620	24,067	(995)
1945-46	5,807	23,513	29,320	(10,388)

*Seven months only (December 1, 1942-June 30, 1943)

Expenditures and Receipts

To provide for instruction the Division expended $215,670.14, but it returned to the State Treasury $142,036.53, collected in charges for courses, materials, and services. Of the total receipts, $96,760.21 were from class enrolments, $42,066.79 from correspondence enrolments, $508.53 from sales to institutions, $1,131.99 from class sales, and $1,552.87 from audio-visual aids instruction services.

The following table lists the receipts from paid enrolments for the last five years:

Fiscal Year	Paid Enrolments	Enrolment Receipts	Receipts per Enrolment
1941-42	24,517	$139,257.72	5.00**
1942-43*	12,217	90,245.82	7.00**
1943-44	17,432	126,975.71	10.00**
1944-45	23,272	166,194.80	10.00**
1945-46	18,932	138,049.00	7.33

*Seven months only (December 1, 1942- June 30, 1943)
**Receipts estimated at a weighted average.

The table below gives possible additional receipts had "free" enrolments been paid for at the rate of paid enrolments or weighted averages listed above.

Fiscal Year	"Free" Enrolments	Receipt per Enrolment	Total Additional Receipts
1941-42	930	$5.00	$4,650.00
1942-43*	347	7.00	2,427.00
1943-44	1,088	10.00	10,880.00
1944-45	995	10.00	9,950.00
1945-46	10,388	7.33	76,144.04

* Seven months only (December 1, 1942-June 30, 1943)

A listing of expenditures, receipts, enrolments and net costs for the past five years follows:

Fiscal Year	Expenditures	Paid Receipts	Net Cost	Estimated Additional "Free" Receipts
1941-42	$186,569.67	$141,012.82	$45,556.85	$4,650.00
1942-43*	98,696.43	53,342.06	45,354.37	2,427.00
1943-44	169,451.99	130,975.27	38,476.72	10,880.00
1944-45	191,516.00	164,520.25	26,995.75	9,950.00
1945-46	215,670.14	142,036.53	73,633.61	76,144.04

*Seven months only (December 1, 1942-June 30, 1943).

A listing of expenditures, receipts, enrolments and net costs for the past five years follows:

Fiscal Year	Expenditures	Paid Receipts	Net Cost	Estimated Additional "Free" Receipts
1941-42	$186,569.67	$141,012.82	$45,556.85	$4,670.00
1942-43*	98,836.43	51,342.00	45,494.37	2,597.00
1943-44	149,433.99	130,955.27	18,478.72	10,600.00
1944-45	193,516.00	164,526.85	28,989.75	9,970.00
1945-46	215,670.14	142,036.53	73,633.61	76,144.04

*Seven months only (December 1, 1942-June 30, 1943).

Correspondence Instruction

In 1945-46 the Division's correspondence instruction once more began to assume its regular peace-time level. Indicative of the change was the dropping off of enrolments by military personnel, studying under the auspices of the United States Armed Forces Institute, from 1,805 in 1944-45 to 706 in the present fiscal year.

However, the Division was called upon to furnish the correspondence lesson material for the Regional Veterans Education Centers, authorized as a part of the free instruction to veterans desiring to complete their high school education. These Veteran's Centers were authorized by the State Legislature in October 1945. They enabled veterans by means of a combination of home study and tutoring, provided for them at various convenient centers, to work toward their high school diploma.

The correspondence material furnished the basis of instruction. To meet the specific needs of the veterans it was necessary to revise the home study courses. Nearly ten thousand such courses were furnished to Veteran's Centers in the first year. The typical course consisted of 16 assignments and averaged 90 pages of mimeographed or multilithed material.

Characteristic courses of this year were as follows: Elements of Radio; Basic Radio Principles; Fundamentals of Radio; Blueprint Reading; Blueprint Reading for Machine Trades; Mechanical Drawing; Amateur Sketching; Sketching and Painting; Commercial Art; Harmony; Counterpoint; Architectural Drawing; Architectural Details; Drawing of Plans for Frame Buildings; Applied Psychology for Teachers; Philosophy of Education; History of Education; Blueprint Reading for Building Trades; Time Study; Industrial Safety; Foreman Training; Effective Penmanship; Commercial Spanish; Portuguese; Ninth Grade English; Tenth Grade English; Eleventh Grade English; Twelfth Grade English; Office Procedure for Medical Secretaries; English of Business;

Practical Electricity; Direct Current Circuits and Machinery; Essentials of Alternating Currents; Theory of Alternating Currents; Successful Salesmanship; Retail Selling; Fundamentals of Advertising; Psychology in Everyday Life.

Class Instruction

In September 1945 the Division announced a new and important development in its class instruction program. It was the institution of six Diploma Programs on the college level. It was their purpose to offer students, who must earn while they learn, a well-rounded education in a particular field. These programs led to diplomas in Academic Arts, Business Administration, (General Business and Accounting Majors), and Mechanical, Electrical, and Chemical Sciences, and were designed to enable a student to complete in four years sixty semester hours of college grade instruction. The required work might be distributed over a longer period, but in no case beyond seven years from the time of matriculation.

The Diploma Programs as well as the general class course curriculum were primarily influenced by a return to peace, and especially by consideration for the returning veteran of World War II, who would from this time on, by legislative act, enjoy the benefits of free instruction from all the departments of the Division of University Extension. Included among this year's class courses were a number of the "refresher" type, others on new methods, and one on classroom psychology. All the industrial courses -- a very important feature of classroom instruction -- were revised with the needs of both service men and problems of industrial reconversion in mind.

1945-46

Distribution of extension classes and enrolments by cities and towns:

Cities & Towns	Classes	Enrolments	Cities & Towns	Classes	Enrolments
Amherst	2	105	Milford	2	46
Andover	1	90	New Bedford	10	419
Ballardvale	1	15	Newburyport	1	73
Boston	221	8273	Newton	1	21
Bridgewater	13	246	North Adams	3	56
Brockton	2	73	Northampton	1	40
Brookline	2	72	Norwood	2	36
Cambridge	258	8999	Palmer	1	27
Chelsea	2	32	Pittsfield	10	292
Chicopee	2	23	Quincy	5	191
Dedham	3	83	Roxbury	1	17
Fitchburg	1	47	Salem	4	67
Framingham	5	129	Somerville	2	53
Great Barrington	1	31	Southbridge	14	216
Greenfield	3	99	So. Hadley Falls	1	34
Haverhill	1	29	Springfield	17	479
Holyoke	3	113	Taunton	2	43
Hyannis	3	29	Walpole	2	66
Lawrence	4	297	Waltham	1	42
Lowell	8	333	Westfield	3	74
Lynn	1	19	West Springfield	1	27
Marlboro	3	110	Winthrop	1	29
Mattapan	2	41	Worcester	42	1877
		Totals	46 669		23513

Distribution of extension classes and enrolments by subjects:

1945-46

Type of Courses	Boston and Cambridge Classes	Boston and Cambridge Enrolments	Out-of-Town Classes	Out-of-Town Enrolments	Total Classes	Total Enrolments
Civil Service Preparation	21	1691	29	2041	50	3732
Industrial and Trade	70	2286	25	1020	95	3306
Business and Professional	116	4191	22	536	138	4727
English and Literature	25	957	14	293	39	1250
Foreign Languages	28	687	12	409	40	096
Science and Mathematics	64	1647	7	127	71	1774
History and Economics	22	601	19	368	41	1169
Teacher Training	10	184	25	856	35	040
Home-Making	14	723	7	275	21	998
Self-Development	43	1800	11	263	54	2063
Cultural and Hobby	41	1727	14	320	55	2047
Geography Agriculture	6	190	3	67	9	257
Health and Nutrition	15	320			15	320
Military Preparation	4	60	2	46	6	106
	479	17272	190	6241	669	23513

Radio-Audio-Visual Aids Program

The Massachusetts Plan. On October 13, 1945 the Division of University Extension inaugurated the Massachusetts Plan of Education by Radio for in-service teachers. It was produced and organized by the Division in cooperation with Westinghouse Broadcasting Company's Radio Stations WBZ Boston, WBZA Springfield, and the National Broadcasting Company's University of the Air.

The complete course consisted of twenty-six programs. Immediately following the last broadcast the teachers took supervised examinations. Upon their successful completion the teachers were certified for two hours of credit in a professional improvement course.

Radio Workshop The Division's Radio Workshop course, begun auspiciously in 1944-45 and designed to inform in-service teachers of the new uses of radio as an educational aid, was considerably expanded in 1945-46. The Workshop opened July 5, 1945, and continued until the final examination on August 9.

Each session featured a guest speaker who was an expert in his field of radio. The lectures were followed by open forums. The topics were carefully chosen to give the teacher-students 1) a comprehensive understanding of the basic problems of broadcasting and 2) to show them the various ways in which existing programs might be used for in-school listening by boys and girls in elementary and secondary grades.

Listen and Learn Series The Listen and Learn series, designed for in-school listening and inaugurated in February 1945, continued with increasing success in 1945-46.

New England Council on Radio in Education. It became inevitable in 1945-46 that the recent substantial and vital developments in radio in education should suggest a suitable organization to coordinate the general program and to undertake the broad outlines of its future guidance. On March 14, 1946, the Commissioner of Education of the New England States met with representatives of the Westinghouse Stations and the Columbia Broadcasting System to sponsor a Conference on Radio in Education.

The result of this conference was the establishment of the New England Council on Radio in Education for the six New England states. It was formally announced by the Massachusetts Commissioner of Education on April 12, 1946.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee composed of the six state co-ordinators, and E. Everett Clark, Chairman, and Daisy E. Everett, Executive Secretary, the following statement of general purpose was prepared:

"The New England Council on Radio in Education is composed of thirty-six members appointed by the Commissioners of Education of the six New England states. The Council will serve as an educational advisory group to broadcasters to suggest subjects of programs for in-school, out-of-school and adult listening, and to encourage and implement utilization of programs which it recommends. The Council will devote itself to study and research, to the provision of means for consultation, and to the stimulation of experimental activities in education by radio. It will seek to define problems and to enlist the cooperation of appropriate agencies for their solution. As a result of an exchange of opinions and the discovery of facts, the Council will serve as a stimulating agency in a continuous improvement of educational practices in the New England area."

State High School Equivalency Certificate Program

The budget appropriated by the State Legislature in 1945 for the State Department of Education provided for the appointment on November 1, 1945, of a Supervisor in Education to operate the State High School Equivalency Certificate Program with such assistants and clerks as could be assigned to that work from the staff of the Division of University Extension. Procedures were rapidly evolved to carry out the policies established by the Committee for the State High School Equivalency Certificate Program. These procedures were concerned with (1) the routing of the applications through the local school for the official release and referral to the State office; (2) the establishment and maintenance of a testing service at the State office and at a number of State Regional Veterans Education Centers for the giving of Tests of General Educational Development and of special subject tests; (3) the evaluation and accrediting of each applicant's documentary evidence of formal education, military or civilian training or experience, and test results; (4) the establishment of an advisory and guidance service to inform the applicant of the educational preparation needed for his objective and to plan a program of study to meet this objective and to qualify him for the State High School Equivalency Certificate; (5) the approval of the Policies Committee for the award of each certificate; (6) the issuing of transcripts at the request of the successful candidates to schools and colleges, employers, and to any agency desiring such record of the basis upon which the State High School Equivalency Certificate was granted; (7) the main-

tenance of complete and permanent files of each candidate's records.

By the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1946, a total of 2,970 applications for the State High School Equivalency Certificate had been received at the State office. No accurate count was made of the numbers given Tests of General Educational Development and other subject matter tests, but the figure would be around 5,000. Likewise no check was kept on the numbers seeking information by visit and by letter and telephone; daily averages were twenty-five visitors and fifteen letters and telephone requests. Of the applications on file 95 per cent were from veterans. Of these 75 per cent desire a diploma to go on to higher studies, and 25 per cent for employment or advancement.

A total of 46 Equivalency Certificates had been awarded by the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1946.

Adult Civic Education

Adult Civic Education successfully carried forward its post-war program in integrating the New American into a democratic society. Concern was not alone with the immigrant who desired naturalization, but with the already naturalized citizen who had yet much to learn of his new environment. The war had also placed emphasis upon a new type of prospective citizen - the refugee. In many instances he or she was of an exceptionally high type, highly educated, and requiring a different approach than the ordinary run. These distinctions were all taken into consideration in furthering the important post-war program, and reflected in a change of organization as indicated in the statistical table below. It will be noted that the classifications of Evening Classes, Factory Classes, Home Classes, etc., have given way to Classes in Adult Civic Education, Expanded Courses, Counselling, Community Activities, and Forums, Panels and Symposiums.

Statistics of Adult Civic Education for July 1, 1945-June 30, 1946.

Adult Civic Education Classes.....	6,011	
Expanded Courses.....	1,629	
Counselling.....	9,594	
Community Activities.....	30,215	
Forums, Panels, Symposiums.....	1,925	
		49,474

No. of communities to hold classes.....80
No. of teachers.....272
Amount of reimbursement.....$65,484.37

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (Schedule No. 13)

Department Code 1300

RECEIPTS

Administration:			
Sales (waste paper, etc.)		$ 52 28	
Licenses (trade schools)		2 425 00	$ 2 477 28
Division of University Extension:			
Fees (for sundry courses)		132 468 69	
Sales (examination papers, films, etc.)		3 168 59	135 637 28
Division of Vocational Education:			
Fees (for courses in Arts of Design)		3 398 25	
Reimbursement for services (from the Federal Government) for supervision in the agricultural division (received from Account 4113–21)		7 810 00	
Sales (materials)		37 30	
Miscellaneous (refunds from trainees)		103 62	11 349 17
Division of Schools:			
Reimbursement for services:			
Education of deaf and blind pupils (for board)			9 740 03
Receipts applicable to schools and colleges (see tabulation following this schedule):			
State teachers' colleges		441 286 56	
Massachusetts School of Art		33 379 63	
Textile schools		78 180 80	552 846 99
Massachusetts State College:			
Fees		107 900 42	
Fines and penalties		140 06	
Reimbursement for services:			
Tuition	$104 187 58		
Board (regular and transient)	117 136 39		

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (Schedule No. 13)—Continued

RECEIPTS—Concluded

Massachusetts State College—Concluded			
Reimbursement for services—Concluded			
Federal Government—Army Training Program	$76 310 41		
Other	2 981 46	$300 615 84	
Rents		72 915 52	
Sales		76 216 26	
Miscellaneous:			
Commission on telephone pay station receipts	244 55		
Breakage	376 29		
Other	640 29	1 261 13	$ 559 049 23
Massachusetts Maritime Academy:			
Gifts, grants and contributions (from the United States) Support of School Ship (received from Account 4113–51)		25 000 00	
Reimbursement for services:			
Federal Government—subsistence of midshipmen	37 434 75		
Tuition	24 300 00	61 734 75	
Rents		499 92	
Miscellaneous (forfeited deposits—with interest)		955 92	88 190 59
Division of the Blind:			
Licenses (to solicit funds) G. L. ch. 69, sects. 25A and 25B		9 00	
Reimbursement for services (for piano tuning and mattress renovation)		26 168 29	
Sales (manufactured articles from shops and salesroom)		185 317 43	211 494 72
Total receipts			$1 570 785 29

EXPENDITURES

1301 ADMINISTRATION AND OTHER EXPENSES (Total, $3,514,037.06)

OFFICE ADMINISTRATION (Total, $282,610.02)

1301–01 *Commissioner's Salary*			
Personal services			$ 9 420 00
1301–02 *Personal Services*			
Personal services			160 357 96
1301–03 *Travel*			
Travel			4 973 94
1301–04 *Expenses*			
Office and administrative expenses:			
Books, maps, etc.	$ 393 54		
Express, freight, etc.	35 15		
Membership dues	50 00		
Mimeographing, multigraphing, etc.	116 72		
Office furniture and equipment	49 55		
Paper for printing	76 02		
Photostats, etc.	25 80		
Postage	3 187 73		
Printing and binding	2 701 64		
Repairs to office machines	100 18		
Stationery and office supplies	2 366 10		
Telephone and telegrams	1 271 63		
Travel	28 60	$10 402 66	
Gasoline and oil		152 44	
Motor vehicle repairs and supplies		205 45	
Rental (garages)		120 00	
Other expenses		22 04	10 902 59
1301–10 *Maintenance of Newbury Street Building*			
Personal services		7 254 88	
Non-professional services (sundry)		91 00	
Building materials and supplies		143 69	
Cleaning and lavatory supplies, etc.		365 14	
Electricity, heat and water		5 101 92	
Furniture, furnishings and household supplies		67 74	
Outside laundry		224 75	
Repairs:			
Buildings	947 68		
Furniture and equipment	18 70	966 38	
Telephone and telegrams		3 755 56	
Tools, implements, etc.		17 07	
Other expenses		38 62	18 026 75

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (Schedule No. 13)—Continued

1301 ADMINISTRATION AND OTHER EXPENSES—Continued

OFFICE ADMINISTRATION—Concluded

1301–13 *Newbury Street Building—Roof Repairs*			
Repairs (buildings)			$ 639 25
1301–21 *Regional Educational Centers*			
Personal services		$ 8 660 83	
Professional services (instructors, lecturers, etc.)		67 794 25	
Non-professional services (sundry)		153 25	
Clerks, stenographers, etc. (not on payroll)		803 59	
Paper for printing		72 54	
Postage		52 76	
School books and supplies		164 87	
Stationery and office supplies		19 80	
Travel		208 29	
Other expenses		12 05	77 942 23
1301–26 *Preparing Courses of Study for Elementary Grades*			
Non-professional services (sundry)		29 26	
Clerks, stenographers, etc. (not on payroll)		12 75	
Paper for printing		93 20	
Travel		205 59	
Other expenses		6 50	347 30

AID TO CERTAIN SCHOOLS, PUPILS, ETC. (Total, $434,192.30)

1301–05 *Sight and Hearing Tests in Public Schools*			
Printing and binding			192 40
1301–06 *School Registers and Blanks*			
Express, freight, etc.		111 33	
Paper for printing		962 57	
Postage, etc.		90 06	
Printing and binding		2 738 27	
Stationery and office supplies		205 37	4 107 60
1301–07 *Teachers' Institutes*			
Professional services (lecturers)		435 00	
Travel		97 18	
Other expenses		6 00	538 18
1301–08 *Aid to Pupils in State Teachers' Colleges*			
Aid to students (teachers colleges)			4 020 33
1301–09 *Higher Education—Children of World War Veterans*			
Aid to students (sundry educational institutions)			7 249 93
1301–41 *Education of Deaf and Blind Pupils*			
Tuition, board and travel (sundry schools)			418 083 86

DIVISION OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION (Total, $115,718.18)

1301–30 *Aid to Certain Persons*			
Aid to students (tuition, etc.)			6 746 96
1301–31 *Teachers for Vocational Schools*			
Personal services		52 868 98	
Professional services (instructors, lecturers, etc.)		5 481 99	
Office and administrative expenses:			
Books, maps, etc.	$ 188 55		
Express, freight, etc.	28 22		
Paper for printing	29 61		
Postage	529 13		
Printing and binding	130 24		
Repairs to office machines	41 38		
Stationery and office supplies	409 00		
Telephone and telegrams	449 25		
Travel	4 749 82	6 555 20	
Educational and instructional supplies		169 48	
Motor vehicle repairs and supplies		113 55	
Reimbursement (State Teachers College, Framingham)		2 460 00	
Other expenses		32 28	
		67 681 48	
Less amount paid from inter-fund transfer receipt from Federal Grant (Account 4113–21)		33 578 33	34 103 15

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (Schedule No. 13)—Continued

1301 ADMINISTRATION AND OTHER EXPENSES—Continued

DIVISION OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION—Concluded

1301–32 *Vocational Rehabilitation*

Personal services		$ 1 363 50	
Medical and hospital care		5 316 61	
Medical supplies and equipment (artificial appliances, etc.)		2 984 53	
Repairs to office machines		183 34	
School books and instructional supplies and equipment		1 030 22	
Travel		1 039 23	
Tuition of pupils		29 341 13	
Other expenses		31 18	$ 41 289 74

DIVISION OF UNIVERSITY EXTENSION (Total, $223,506.02)

1301–61 *Personal Services*

Personal services		129 897 12	
Professional services:			
Instructors and lecturers	$41 302 73		
Other	802 00	42 104 73	
Non-professional services (sundry)		2 457 92	174 459 77

1301–62 *Expenses*

Non-professional services (janitors, cleaners, etc.)		60 70	
Office and administrative expenses:			
Advertising	280 00		
Blueprints, photostats, etc.	469 03		
Books, maps, etc.	187 75		
Express, freight, etc.	598 45		
Membership dues	56 00		
Mimeographing, multigraphing, etc.	74 25		
Office furniture and equipment	1 096 49		
Paper for printing	818 07		
Postage	5 556 82		
Premium on bonds	12 50		
Printing and binding	2 793 29		
Repairs to office furniture and equipment	284 49		
Stationery and office supplies	4 911 20		
Telephone and telegrams	558 32		
Travel	6 541 81	24 238 47	
Rental (rooms, etc.)		4 055 88	
School books, instructional supplies and equipment		12 796 24	
Other expenses		59 08	41 210 37

1301–64 *English Speaking Classes for Adults—Personal Services*

Personal services			6 500 00

1301–65 *English Speaking Classes for Adults—Expenses*

Non-professional services (sundry)		25 00	
Office and administrative expenses:			
Books, maps, etc.	36 79		
Membership dues	13 00		
Postage	80 90		
Stationery and office supplies	82 53		
Telephone and telegrams	80 26		
Travel	967 54	1 261 02	
School books and instructional supplies		44 85	
Other expenses		5 01	1 335 88

REIMBURSEMENTS AND AID (Total, $2,458,010.54)

1301–51 *School Superintendents in Small Towns*

Reimbursements (cities and towns)			92 331 97

1301–52 *High School Tuition*

Reimbursements:			
Cities and towns		190 496 01	
Other		109 90	190 605 91

1301–53 *High School Transportation*

Reimbursements (cities and towns)			190 025 37

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (Schedule No. 13)—Continued

1301 ADMINISTRATION AND OTHER EXPENSES—Concluded

REIMBURSEMENTS AND AID—Concluded

1301–54 *Vocational Education*			
Reimbursements (cities and towns)			$1 920 633 88
1301–55 *English Speaking Classes for Adults*			
Reimbursements (cities and towns)			64 413 41

1302 DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND AMERICANIZATION (Total, $47,862.54)

1302–01 *Personal Services*			
Personal services			40 258 29
1302–02 *Expenses*			
Professional services (sundry)		$ 23 35	
Non-professional services (janitors, cleaners, etc.)		183 35	
Office and administrative expenses:			
Books, maps, etc.	$ 138 08		
Electricity	556 07		
Express, freight, etc.	22 08		
Mimeographing, multigraphing, etc.	142 00		
Outside laundry	40 40		
Paper for printing	108 48		
Postage	540 70		
Printing and binding	265 23		
Rentals (total, $3,782.40):			
Offices	3 710 40		
Office furniture and equipment	72 00		
Repairs to office furniture and equipment	32 05		
Stationery and office supplies	377 45		
Telephone and telegrams	1 209 94		
Travel	147 09		
Other	35 58	7 397 55	7 604 25

1303 DIVISION OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES (Total, $41,429.61)

1303–01 *Personal Services*			
Personal services			28 936 43
1303–02 *Expenses*			
Personal services		1 759 05	
Office and administrative expenses:			
Express, freight, etc.	310 37		
Membership dues	22 75		
Mimeographing, multigraphing, etc.	39 35		
Office furniture	86 75		
Postage	839 56		
Printing and binding	207 72		
Repairs to office furniture and equipment	64 10		
Stationery and office supplies	748 95		
Telephone and telegrams	195 47		
Travel	1 492 09	4 007 11	
Books, etc. (for loans to libraries)		5 815 71	
Gasoline and oil		324 02	
Motor vehicle repairs and supplies		437 51	
Rental (garages)		66 50	
Shipping supplies		70 28	
Other expenses		13 00	12 493 18

1304 DIVISION OF THE BLIND (Total, $763,659.82)

1304–01 *General Administration*			
Personal services		43 657 15	
Professional services:			
Consultants	300 00		
Other	317 10	617 10	
Non-professional services:			
Guides	760 50		
Other	25 00	785 50	
Office and administrative expenses:			
Blueprints, photostats, etc.	59 85		
Books, maps, etc.	62 50		
Electricity	196 39		
Express, freight, etc.	237 06		

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (Schedule No. 13)—Continued

1304 DIVISION OF THE BLIND—Continued

1304–01 *General Administration*—Concluded

Office and administrative expenses—Concluded			
Office furniture and equipment	$ 252 04		
Outside laundry	61 80		
Postage	487 37		
Printing and binding	72 63		
Rental (office)	3 015 15		
Repairs to office furniture and equipment	37 40		
Stationery and office supplies	291 34		
Telephone and telegrams	992 47		
Travel	3 363 71	$ 9 129 71	
Gasoline and oil		148 57	
Motor vehicle repairs and supplies		185 19	
Medical and hospital care		744 75	
Rental (garages)		144 00	
Other expenses		145 00	$ 55 556 97

1304–06 *Instruction of Adult Blind at Home*

Personal services		18 560 00	
Materials for workers		309 68	
Postage		42 77	
Stationery, printing, etc.		35 25	
Telephone and telegrams		142 73	
Travel		4 544 21	
Other expenses		4 63	23 639 27

1304–08 *Aid to Blind*

Funeral expenses		1 798 50	
Subsidies (to blind persons)		326 725 45	328 523 95

1304–10 *Piano Tuning and Mattress Renovating*

Services (piano tuning)		10 012 26	
Reimbursements (for mattress renovation)		14 166 95	24 179 21

1304–11 *Local Shops—Operation*

Personal services		10 540 30	
Non-professional services (sundry)		2 922 16	
Advertising		35 10	
Books, maps, etc.		22 00	
Building materials and supplies		211 38	
Express, freight, etc.		1 730 39	
Fuel, electricity and water		678 69	
Furnishings and household supplies		173 60	
Machinery for manufacturing		88 20	
Postage		103 60	
Printing and binding		172 26	
Rentals:			
Shops, etc.	4 325 20		
Storage space	120 00	4 445 20	
Repairs (sundry)		43 13	
Stationery and office supplies		71 23	
Telephone and telegrams		488 35	
Travel		233 80	
Other expenses		26 75	21 986 14

1304–12 *Local Shops—Merchandise and Payments to Blind Employees*

Personal services		8 608 90	
Non-professional services:			
Guides	1 098 50		
Other	21 843 53	22 942 03	
Blind consignors		18 98	
Materials for manufacturing		16 318 38	47 888 29

1304–13 *Woolson House Operation*

Personal services		3 526 22	
Professional services (sundry)		134 76	
Non-professional services:			
Janitors and cleaners	615 08		
Other	2 070 52	2 685 60	
Building materials and supplies		74 08	
Commissions, fees, etc.		173 37	

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (Schedule No. 13)—Continued

1304 DIVISION OF THE BLIND—Continued

1304–13 *Woolson House Operation*—Concluded

Express, freight, etc.		$ 1 195 95	
Fuel, electricity and water		509 07	
Furniture and household supplies		93 61	
Machinery for manufacturing		154 98	
Postage		44 89	
Printing and binding		27 00	
Rental (buildings)		600 00	
Repairs (sundry)		18 50	
Stationery and office supplies		49 04	
Telephone and telegrams		191 44	
Travel		37 90	
Other expenses		14 65	$ 9 531 06

1304–14 *Woolson House—Merchandise and Payments to Blind Employees*

Personal services		5 144 18	
Non-professional services:			
Guides	$ 275 10		
Other	12 246 80	12 521 90	
Materials for manufacturing		16 628 89	
Travel		338 10	
Shipping supplies		210 90	34 843 97

1304–15 *Salesroom Operation*

Personal services		3 796 00	
Non-professional services:			
Janitors and cleaners	148 75		
Other	1 231 87	1 380 62	
Blind consignors		9 241 95	
Electricity and water		163 87	
Express, freight, etc.		227 27	
Furnishings and household supplies		36 36	
Materials for manufacturing		3 055 95	
Postage		232 63	
Rental (salesroom)		2 015 04	
Stationery, printing, etc.		45 43	
Telephone and telegrams		115 69	
Travel		106 12	
Other expenses		13 93	20 430 86

1304–16 *Cambridge Industries Operation*

Personal services		11 070 03	
Professional services (sundry)		813 27	
Non-professional services (sundry)		461 52	
Building materials and supplies		47 43	
Electricity, water, etc.		280 02	
Express, freight, etc.		2 883 42	
Furnishings and household supplies		180 64	
Machinery for manufacturing		79 45	
Postage		113 93	
Rental (shops)		5 799 96	
Repairs:			
Office machines	22 23		
Other	31 15	53 38	
Shipping supplies		37 48	
Stationery, printing and office supplies		34 42	
Telephone and telegrams		253 25	
Travel		573 95	
Other expenses		13 47	22 695 62

1304–17 *Cambridge Industries—Merchandise and Payments to Blind Employees*

Personal services		14 173 74	
Non-professional services:			
Guides	1 377 25		
Other	17 920 80	19 298 05	
Materials for manufacturing		101 141 56	
Shipping supplies		106 59	
Subsidies		21 657 55	156 377 49

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (Schedule No. 13)—Continued

1304 DIVISION OF THE BLIND—Concluded

1304–27 *Reimbursement for Sight-Saving Classes for Children*

Books, etc.		$ 6 99	
Reimbursements (cities and towns)		18 000 00	$ 18 006 99

1305 TEACHERS RETIREMENT BOARD (Total, $2,707,763.48)

1305–01 *Personal Services*

Personal services			24 704 75

1305–02 *Expenses*

Professional services (physicians)		75 00	
Office and administrative expenses:			
Express, freight, etc.	$ 30 85		
Mimeographing, multigraphing, etc.	121 60		
Office furniture and equipment	1 789 19		
Paper for printing	67 07		
Postage	1 769 68		
Premium on bonds	25 00		
Printing and binding	1 107 11		
Rentals (total, $2,454.04):			
Office	2 405 04		
Office machines, etc.	49 00		
Repairs to office furniture and equipment	107 38		
Stationery and office supplies	510 65		
Telephone and telegrams	202 00		
Travel	230 03		
Other	33 40	8 448 00	8 523 00

1305–03 *Retirement Allowances*

Pensions and retirement allowances			1 990 545 40

1305–04 *Reimbursement for Pensions*

Reimbursements (cities and towns)			437 381 93

1305–07 *Annuity Reserve Deficit and Surplus Interest Adjustment*

Paid to Account 5200 (amount of appropriation for annuity reserve deficit and surplus interest adjustment)			246 608 40

1306 MASSACHUSETTS MARITIME ACADEMY (Total, $136,436.28)

ADMINISTRATION

1306–01 *Personal Services*

Personal services			7 543 45

1306–02 *Expenses of Commission*

Office and administrative expenses:			
Mimeographing, multigraphing, etc.		82 98	
Postage		284 90	
Premium on bonds		10 00	
Printing and binding		167 98	
Rentals:			
Office	896 04		
Office furniture and equipment	48 00	944 04	
Repairs to office furniture and equipment		42 00	
Stationery, books, and office supplies		98 22	
Telephone and telegrams		336 66	
Travel		123 45	
Other		19 88	2 110 11

EXPENSES OF SCHOOL SHIP

1306–10 *Operation and Maintenance*

Personal services		54 268 89	
Books, maps, etc.		117 53	
Building materials and supplies		2 645 86	
Cleaning and lavatory supplies		706 44	
Educational supplies and equipment		363 04	
Food and provisions		37 617 01	
Furniture, furnishings and household supplies		923 89	
Heat and other plant operation:			
Fuel oil, coal, etc.	5 382 23		

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (Schedule No. 13)—Continued

1306 MASSACHUSETTS MARITIME ACADEMY—Concluded

EXPENSES OF SCHOOL SHIP—Concluded

1306–10 *Operation and Maintenance*—Concluded

Heat and other plant operation—Concluded			
Gas, electricity and water	$5 537 83		
Other	195 94	$11 116 00	
Medical supplies and equipment		1 213 96	
Motor vehicle repairs and supplies		304 62	
Navigation and nautical supplies		315 76	
Outside laundry		594 85	
Photostats, photographs, etc.		100 94	
Postage		248 21	
Printing and binding		32 50	
Premium on bonds		40 00	
Repairs (buildings, etc.)		205 80	
Repairs to office furniture and equipment		125 00	
Sewage disposal		422 30	
Stationery and office supplies		397 45	
Telephone and telegrams		782 72	
Tools, implements, etc.		375 71	
Travel		1 089 50	
Trees, vines, etc.		587 75	
Other expenses		73 77	$ 114 669 50

1306–22 *Sailing Boats*

Purchase of boats (7)	4 466 00

1306–24 *Armory, Laboratory Building and Power Plant*

Professional services (architects and engineers)	7 647 22

1307 to 1315 STATE TEACHERS COLLEGES (Total, $1,189,928.13) (see tabulation following this schedule)

Operation and maintenance	1 013 241 10
Boarding hall	176 687 03

1321 MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL OF ART (Total, $97,355.39)

Operation and maintenance (see tabulation following this schedule)	97 355 39

1331 to 1333 TEXTILE SCHOOLS (Total, $326,255.39)

Operation and maintenance	see tabulation following this schedule	320 120 95
Specials	see tabulation following this schedule	6 134 44

1341 MASSACHUSETTS STATE COLLEGE (Total, $1,702,909.99)

1341–00, 1341–82, 1341–83, 1341–92, 1341–93 *Operation and Maintenance*

Administration:		
Personal services	75 993 78	
Travel	3 275 30	
Trustees travel	761 73	
Printing reports	1 335 00	
Supplies and equipment	8 183 73	89 549 54
Instruction:		
Personal services	395 527 82	
Supplies and equipment	39 504 07	435 031 89
Short courses:		
Personal services	63 365 99	
Travel	373 10	
Supplies and equipment	2 635 62	66 374 71
Extension courses:		
Personal services	111 679 31	
Travel	15 800 01	
Supplies and equipment	13 476 86	140 956 18
Experiment station:		
Personal services	156 711 92	
Travel	1 999 92	
Supplies and equipment	19 997 16	178 709 00

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (Schedule No. 13)—Continued

1341 MASSACHUSETTS STATE COLLEGE—Continued

Waltham Field Station:			
Personal services	$ 8 894 34		
Other expenses	7 387 07	$ 16 281 41	
Fertilizer control law:			
Personal services	12 015 67		
Other expenses	2 716 17	14 731 84	
Poultry disease law:			
Personal services	48 081 83		
Other expenses	16 528 66	64 610 49	
Poultry bronchitis law:			
Personal services	1 659 06		
Other expenses	1 294 05	2 953 11	
Dairy glassware testing law:			
Personal services	625 00		
Other expenses	199 24	824 24	
Commercial feedstuffs law:			
Personal services	12 611 00		
Other expenses	1 370 32	13 981 32	
Seed control law:			
Personal services	7 500 00		
Other expenses	1 274 74	8 774 74	
Dairy cattle certification:			
Personal services	9 472 90		
Other expenses	1 682 06	11 154 96	
Mastitis testing laboratory:			
Personal services	1 955 88		
Other expenses	1 197 74	3 153 62	
Productive enterprises:			
Personal services	76 726 76		
Other expenses	42 143 16	118 869 92	
Operation of plant:			
Personal services	172 565 36		
Heat and other plant operation	79 909 67		
Ordinary maintenance	37 588 24		
Repairs and renewals	15 217 75	305 281 02	
Sub-total—General Maintenance (1341–00–01 to 1341–00–74)		1 471 237 99	
Aid to certain students		2 455 09	
Dutch elm disease		8 672 65	
Annual lease of dormitory		30 000 00	
Sewage service		2 000 00	$1 514 365 73

BOARDING HALL (Total, $163,968.35)

1341–77 *Personal Services*

Personal services		57 998 21

1341–78 *Expenses*

Food	99 847 78	
Household supplies and furnishings	4 716 41	
Office and administrative expenses	375 30	
Repairs (sundry)	765 05	
Other expenses (fuel)	265 60	105 970 14

SPECIALS (Total, $24,575.91)

1341–01 *Summer Session*

Personal services	5 664 27	
Other expenses	2 178 11	7 842 38

1341–79 *Army Program, Additional Expenses*

Intra-fund transfers to sundry Massachusetts State College accounts:		
1341–00 Operation and maintenance	41 100 00	
1341–78 Boarding Hall, expenses	24 700 00	
	65 800 00	
Less amounts showing as expenditures under said sundry accounts	65 800 00	–

1341–84 *Purchase of Land—Waltham*

Land (purchased)		3 500 00

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (Schedule No. 13)—Continued

1341 MASSACHUSETTS STATE COLLETE—Concluded

1341–85 *Power Plant Improvements* (1946)		
Advertising	$ 42 04	
Blueprints, etc.	31 81	$ 73 85
1341–87 *Housing Units for War Veterans*		
Personal services	230 00	
Professional services (architects and engineers)	665 00	
Advertising	51 06	
Blueprints, etc.	33 61	
Repairs (sundry)	153 58	
Other expenses	75	1 134 00
1341–88 *Repairs to Poultry Plants*		
Advertising	21 32	
Blueprints, etc.	8 55	29 87
1341–89 *Repairs to Greenhouses*		
Advertising	38 64	
Building materials and supplies	241 17	
Repairs (buildings)	11 716 00	11 995 81
Total expenditures—From General Fund		10 494 059 36
From Inter-Fund Transfer Receipt from Federal Grant		33 578 33
		[1] $10 527 637 69

[1] For further expenditures of this department, see Schedule 34, (Account 3213–26), $18,139.31; Schedule 42, (Accounts 4106–13, 14; 4113–01, 02, 21, 22, 29, 32, 34, 45), $829,104.

State Teachers

	Bridgewater	Fitchburg	Framingham	Hyannis[1]	Lowell
RECEIPTS					
Reimbursement for services:					
Tuition	$29 521 25	$18 569 31	$32 175 00	$ 3 847 00	$12 098 44
Board (regular and transient)	91 532 52	36 247 13	82 326 77	–	–
Other	663 50	–	–	–	–
Contributions	5 948 64[5]	48 078 80[5]	2 460 00[6]	–	–
Special assessments	–	–	–	–	–
Rents	740 00	–	–	1 170 00	–
Sales	7 68	68 27	–	–	–
Miscellaneous	81 62	257 44	257 80	–	22 00
Total receipts (Colleges, $441,286.56; Art School, $33,379.63; Textile, $78,180.80)	$128 495 21	$103 220 95	$117 219 57	$5 017 00	$12 120 44
EXPENDITURES					
Operation and Maintenance					
Personal services	$148 440 28	$164 435 26	$150 205 90	$3 719 38	$74 937 71
Travel, office and other expenses	2 939 50	2 941 69	2 900 85	103 14	1 670 29
Supplies—teaching	3 863 78	5 668 22	2 943 85	–	2 397 06
Furnishings and household supplies	586 96	997 31	368 65	87 74	782 99
Heat and other plant operation	18 640 87	11 602 59	13 823 83	266 50	2 475 15
Garage and grounds	529 91	341 09	342 99	–	101 48
Repairs, ordinary	1 360 89	2 081 61	1 958 44	60 67	1 332 86
Repairs and renewals	783 79	990 00	714 99	760 81	1 883 42
Total operation and maintenance (Colleges, $1,013,241.10; Art School, $97,355.39; Textile, $320,120.95)	177 145 98	189 057 77	173 259 50	4 998 24	85 580 96
Boarding Halls					
Personal services	35 509 46	14 292 57	29 167 30	–	–
Food	31 285 45	15 889 85	28 252 22	–	–
Supplies and other expenses	5 926 21	2 346 84	4 720 80	4 215 70[7]	–
Total, boarding halls (Colleges, $176,687.03)	72 721 12	32 529 26	62 140 32	4 215 70	–
Specials					
Repairs and painting	–	–	–	–	–
Total, specials (Textile, $6,134.44)	–	–	–	–	–
Total expenditures	$249 867 10	$221 587 03	$235 399 82	$9 213 94	$85 580 96

[1] Summer school session.

[2] From city of Fall River—continuation school.

[3] From manufacturing concerns (for research).

[4] For heat, light and power furnished.

(Schedule No. 13)—Concluded

Receipts and Expenditures

Colleges				Mass. School of Art	Textile Schools		
North Adams	*Salem*	*Westfield*	*Worcester*		*Bradford Durfee*	*Lowell*	*NewBedford*
$ 5 084 50	$24 045 00	$7 190 00	$ 9 757 50	$33 287 63	$ 780 94	$27 355 09	$ 4 471 29
2 491 93	–	4 794 00	–	–	–	–	–
37 50	–	–	–	–	979 51[2]	11 088 12[3] 724 09[4]	–
–	6 751 75[5]	13 192 23[5]	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	10 000 00	10 000 00	10 000 00
500 00	–	1 141 68	–	–	97 00	–	54 00
9 74	13 00	–	–	–	190 32	425 12	1 547 08
35 46	55 81	46 16	67 13	92 00	67 72	12 04	388 48
$8 159 13	$30 865 56	$26 364 07	$9 824 63	$33 379 63	$12 115 49	$49 604 46	$16 460 85
$60 581 62	$119 424 40	$61 688 39	$91 210 08	$83 513 71	$52 993 87	$164 457 65	$55 444 47
1 339 71	1 375 77	1 607 85	1 818 79	781 39	1 649 46	3 535 98	1 326 88
1 278 11	4 125 77	2 437 22	1 644 96	1 262 72	2 674 83	3 474 68	3 003 98
153 74	411 64	455 58	443 43	279 58	257 23	272 03	87 21
4 877 25	7 589 15	5 992 15	4 168 41	10 229 01	3 652 99	15 983 42	3 898 02
223 93	376 61	174 56	433 46	12 36	–	230 80	–
952 03	1 463 45	2 121 26	1 252 37	1 276 62	1 499 27	4 783 92	894 26
1 976 41	999 00	–	601 55	–	–	–	–
71 382 80	135 765 79	74 477 01	101 573 05	97 355 39	62 727 65	192 738 48	64 654 82
1 967 50	–	2 065 92	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
699 87	–	347 34	–	–	–	–	–
2 667 37	–	2 413 26	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	1 179 44	4 955 00	–
–	–	–	–	–	1 179 44	4 955 00	–
$74 050 17	$135 765 79	$76 890 27	$101 573 05	$97 355 39	$63 907 09	$197 693 48	$64 654 82

[5] For training schools.

[6] From Smith Hughes Fund (Federal Grant).

[7] Additional expenses of pupils transferred to other schools (board, etc. $3,959.56; transportation, $256.14).

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION (Schedule No. 14)

Department Code 1400

RECEIPTS

Division of Civil Service:			
Miscellaneous (witness and summons fees)			$ 10 50
Division of Registration:			
Fines and penalties:			
Violation of electricians laws (G. L. ch. 141, sect. 5)		$ 120 00	
Fees:			
For examinations, certificates and renewals:			
Board of Registration of Barbers (G. L. ch. 112, sect. 87–0, as amended)	$30 617 50		
Board of Registration of Certified Public Accountants (G. L. ch. 112, sects. 87A-E)	3 735 00		
Board of Registration of Architects (G. L. ch. 112, sects. 60A-J)	7 925 00		
Board of Dental Examiners (G. L. ch. 112, sects. 45 and 48 as amended)	10 691 45		
State Examiners of Electricians (G. L. ch. 141, sect. 3, as amended)	46 031 00		
Board of Registration in Embalming and Funeral Directing (G. L. ch. 112, sect. 83, as amended)	10 263 00		
Board of Registration of Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors (G. L. ch. 112, sects. 81A-Q)	15 307 40		
Board of Registration of Hairdressers (G. L. ch. 112, sects. 87T-JJ)	61 447 16		
Board of Registration in Medicine (G. L. ch. 112, sect. 2, as amended; sect. 2A)	17 926 50		
Board of Registration in Chiropody (G. L. ch. 112, sect. 16, as amended)	1 682 00		
Board of Registration of Nurses (G. L. ch. 112, sect. 74)	43 862 30		
Board of Registration in Optometry (G. L. ch. 112, sects. 68 and 69, as amended)	2 668 00		
Board of Registration in Pharmacy (G. L. ch. 112, sects. 24 and 39)	33 497 00		
State Examiners of Plumbers (G. L. ch. 142, sect. 5; sect. 6, as amended)	27 693 14		
Board of Registration in Veterinary Medicine (G. L. ch. 112, sect. 55, as amended)	1 645 00	314 991 45	
Sales:			
Board of Registration of Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors	13 80		
Board of Registration in Medicine	14 10	27 90	
Miscellaneous:			
Board of Registration in Medicine (witness fees)	4 00		
State Examiners of Plumbers	25	4 25	315 143 60
Total receipts			$315 154 10

EXPENDITURES

1402 DIVISION OF CIVIL SERVICE (Total, $282,180.85)

1402–01 *Commissioner and Associates*			
Personal services			$13 325 28
1402–02 *Personal Services*			
Personal services			232 710 89
1402–03 *Expenses*			
Professional services (examiners, etc.)		$ 9 089 78	
Non-professional services (temporary labor, etc.)		122 75	
Clerks, stenographers, etc. (not on payroll)		114 60	
Office and examination expenses:			
Advertising	$ 821 85		
Books, maps, etc.	231 40		
Express, freight, etc.	37 43		
Membership dues	101 00		
Office furniture and machines	4 549 25		
Paper for printing	1 185 [illegible]		
Postage	5 9[illegible]		
Printing and binding	3[illegible]		
Rentals (total, $1,125.07):			
Office machines			
Rooms for examinations			
Repairs to office furniture and equipment			

SMOKE INSPECTION FUND (Schedule No. 41)

Code 4300

(Department of Public Utilities)

RECEIPTS

Smoke Inspection Division:	
Special assessments—cities and towns of Smoke Abatement District (Acts 1910, ch. 651, sect. 9; G. L. ch. 25, sects. 12 C, D and E)	$25 655 38
Balance, July 1, 1945	3 949 62
Deficit, June 30, 1946	2 520 08
	$32 125 08

EXPENDITURES

4300 SMOKE INSPECTION DIVISION

4311 *Personal Services*			
Personal services			$29 521 2[illegible] 48
4312 *Expenses*			
Repairs to office furniture and equipment		$ 24 50	460 85
Rentals:			
Office	$1 234 80		
Office furniture and equipment	60 00	1 294 80	
Stationery and office supplies		39 15	47 [illegible]
Telephone and telegrams		142 94	
Travel		1 093 42	
Other expenses		4 04	2 598 8[illegible]
4345 *Temporary Salary Increases*			
Intra-fund transfers to sundry accounts ($4,000)			–
Total expenditures			32 120 08
1945 Accounts Payable paid in 1946 (see Schedule 45)			5 00
			$32 125 08

FEDERAL GRANTS (Schedule No. 42)

Code 4100

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES

SOLDIERS' HOME IN MASSACHUSETTS, U. S. GRANT

RECEIPTS

Gifts, grants and contributions:	
Contributions from the United States:	
Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts (G. L. ch. 10, sect. 7)	$107 991 09

EXPENDITURES

(4104)

Inter-fund transfer to General Fund—Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts (Account 0430)—for maintenance	$107 991 09

Total expenditures—Executive Department, $107,991.09

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES

[illegible]EDERAL FORESTRY, U. S. GRANT

RECEIPTS

[illegible]ates (G. L. ch. 10, sect. 8A):		
[illegible]sery work	$ 106 00	
[illegible]	107 699 18	$107 805 18
[illegible]		16 915 51
		$124 720 69

FEDERAL GRANTS (Schedule No. 42)—Continued

DEPARTMEVT OF CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES—Concluded

FEDERAL FORESTRY U. S. GRANT—Concluded

EXPENDITURES
(4110)

4110–12 *Prevention of Forest Fires*			
Personal services		$30 646 72	
Professional services (appraisers, etc.)		121 70	
Building materials and supplies		1 619 81	
Books, maps, etc.		63 00	
Educational supplies (films, etc.)		408 76	
Electricity		306 66	
Express, freight, etc.		26 91	
Fire fighting equipment and supplies		3 211 94	
Gasoline and oil		4 179 14	
Motor vehicle repairs and supplies		3 154 35	
Postage		59 67	
Printing and binding		16 94	
Radio equipment and supplies		1 687 16	
Rentals:			
Garages	$49 00		
Land	165 00		
Other	72 00	286 00	
Repairs (buildings)		223 19	
Stationery and office supplies		20 45	
Telephone and telegrams		2 011 20	
Tools, implements, etc.		737 94	
Travel		157 16	
Other expenses		14 82	$48 953 52
4110–21 *Development of State Forests*			
Inter-fund transfer to General Fund—Development of State Forests (Account 1002–21)—for nursery work			106 00
Total expenditures			49 059 52
Balance, June 30, 1946			75 661 17
			$124 720 69

PITMAN-ROBERTSON ACT, U. S. GRANT

RECEIPTS
(4110–53)

Gifts, grants and contributions:		
Contributions from the United States (Acts 1938, ch. 392; 1945, ch. 548)	$8 394 19	
Less amount transferred to Inland Fisheries and Game Fund—Department of Conservation (for wild life restoration projects)—Schedule No. 35	8 394 19	–

~~Total expenditures—Department of Conservation, $49,059.52~~

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

EMERGENCY PUBLIC WORKS COMMISSION—STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, FITCHBURG-GYMNASIUM PE9
(Acts 1943, ch. 517, sect. 2)

RECEIPTS

Gifts, grants and contributions (from the United States)	$5 900 00

EXPENDITURES
(4106–13)

Balance, June 30, 1946 (no expenditures in 1946)	$5 900 00

EMERGENCY PUBLIC WORKS COMMISSION—STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE, SALEM—FIREPROOFING STAIRWAY PE8

RECEIPTS

Gifts, grants and contributions (from the United States)	$875 00

EXPENDITURES
(4106–14)

Balance, June 30, 1946 (no expenditures in 1946)	$875 00

FEDERAL GRANTS (Schedule No. 42)—Continued

AID TO THE BLIND—ADMINISTRATION, U. S. GRANT

RECEIPTS

Gifts, grants and contributions (from the United States)	$14 437 04

EXPENDITURES
(4113–01)

Personal services	$11 671 92
Professional services (consultants)	300 00
Non-professional services (guides)	12 50
Blueprints, photostats, etc.	55 75
Electricity	58 32
Medical care	82 75
Postage and printing	8 37
Rental (office)	659 58
Stationery and office supplies	48 25
Telephone and telegrams	309 93
Travel	975 86
Other expenses	12 56
Total expenditures	14 195 79
Balance, June 30, 1946	241 25
	$14 437 04

AID TO THE BLIND—GRANTS IN AID, U. S. GRANT

RECEIPTS

Gifts, grants and contributions (from the United States)	$217 765 53
Miscellaneous (refunds of prior years' payments)	414 00
Total receipts	218 179 53
Balance, July 1, 1945	13 296 80
	$231 476 33

EXPENDITURES
(4113–02)

Subsidies (to blind persons)	$225 604 00
Balance, June 30, 1946	5 872 33
	$231 476 33

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION—SMITH-HUGHES AND GEORGE DEEN ACTS, U. S. GRANT

RECEIPTS

Gifts, grants and contributions (from the United States):		
Vocational Education Trust, United States Grant (G. L. ch. 74, sects. 19–22):		
Smith-Hughes and George Deen Acts	$472 692 13	
Less amount transferred to General Fund receipts to reimburse the Department of Education for supervision in the agricultural division	7 810 00	$464 882 13
Miscellaneous (refunds of prior years' payments)		880 10
Total receipts (net)		465 762 23
Balance, July 1, 1945		18 517 38
		$484 279 61

EXPENDITURES
(4113–21)

Personal services	$25 474 32
Professional services (instructors and lecturers)	4 818 00
Reimbursements (cities and towns)	353 196 12
Travel	5 287 60
	388 776 04
Inter-fund transfer to General Fund—Department of Education—Teachers for Vocational Schools (Account 1301–31)	33 578 33
Total expenditures	422 354 37
Balance, June 30, 1946	61 925 24
	$484 279 61

FEDERAL GRANTS (Schedule No. 42)—Continued

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION FOR DEFENSE WORKERS, U. S. GRANT

RECEIPTS

Miscellaneous (refunds of prior years' payments)	$15 827 69
Balance, July 1, 1945	11 598 21
	27 425 90
Less amount refunded to United States Government	20 694 78
	$6 731 12

EXPENDITURES
(4113–22)

Personal services	$6 931 99
Postage	38 78
Telephone and telegrams	67 16
Travel	565 23
Reimbursement (cities and towns)	201 24
	7 804 40
Less amount refunded by cities and towns (on account of prior years)	1 073 28
Total expenditures (net)	$6 731 12

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION FOR DEFENSE WORKERS—EQUIPMENT, U. S. GRANT

RECEIPTS
(4113–23)

Balance, July 1, 1945	$4 762 77	
Less amount refunded to United States Government	4 762 77	–

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION FOR DEFENSE WORKERS—RURAL AND NON-RURAL, U. S. GRANT

RECEIPTS
(4113–24)

Miscellaneous (refunds of prior years' payments)	$ 301 38	
Balance, July 1, 1945	1 378 12	
	1 679 50	
Less amount refunded to United States Government	1 679 50	–

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION, U. S. GRANT

RECEIPTS

Gifts, grants and contributions (from the United States)		$183 693 15
Sales (supplies, etc.)		118 62
Total receipts		183 811 77
Balance, July 1, 1945		18 535 13
		$202 346 90

EXPENDITURES
(4113–29)

Personal services		$94 935 61
Non-professional services (sundry)		35 21
Office and administrative expenses:		
Books, maps etc.	$ 139 28	
Electricity	256 39	
Mimeographing, multigraphing, etc.	126 25	
Office furniture and equipment	917 37	
Outside laundry	58 57	
Paper for printing	23 44	
Postage	879 13	
Printing and binding	208 63	
Rental (branch offices)	3 707 92	
Repairs to office furniture and equipment	22 25	
Stationery and office supplies	727 18	
Telephone and telegrams	1 841 06	
Travel	6 338 41	15 245 88
Medical care		5 316 62
Medical supplies and equipment		3 246 31
School books, instructional supplies and equipment		1 054 98
Tuition		36 477 27
Other expenses		99 25
Total expenditures		156 411 13
Balance, June 30, 1946		45 935 77
		$202 346 90

FEDERAL GRANTS (Schedule No. 42)—Continued

FARM LABOR PROGRAM, U. S. GRANT—MASSACHUSETTS STATE COLLEGE

RECEIPTS

Gifts, grants and contributions (from the United States)	$10 000 00

EXPENDITURES
(4113–32)

Co-operative work with Federal Government (allotment to Massachusetts State College)	$10 000 00

EMERGENCY WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION—MASSACHUSETTS STATE COLLEGE

RECEIPTS

Gifts, grants and contributions (from the United States)	$25 000 00

EXPENDITURES
(4113–34)

Co-operative work with Federal Government (allotment to Massachusetts State College)	$25 000 00

ARMY TRAINING PROGRAM, U. S. GRANT—MASSACHUSETTS STATE COLLEGE

RECEIPTS
(4113–31)

From the United States	$76 310 41	
Less amount transferred to General Fund—Department of Education—Massachusetts State College—reimbursement for expenditures (Schedule 13)	76 310 41	–

NATIONAL DEFENSE TRAINING, U. S. GRANT—LOWELL TEXTILE INSTITUTE

RECEIPTS

Balance, July 1, 1945	$4 352 01
Less amount refunded to United States Government	1 966 09
	$2 385 92

EXPENDITURES
(4113–45)

Personal services	$1 679 63
Electricity	575 00
Laboratory supplies	26 37
Telephone and telegrams	31 50
Travel	73 42
Total expenditures	$2 385 92

MASSACHUSETTS MARITIME ACADEMY, U. S. GRANT

RECEIPTS
(4113–51)

Gifts, grants and contributions (from the United States)	$25 000 00	
Less amount transferred to General Fund—Department of Education—Massachusetts Maritime Academy—for maintenance (Schedule 13)	25 000 00	–

MASSACHUSETTS MARITIME ACADEMY—SUBSISTENCE OF MIDSHIPMEN, U. S. GRANT

RECEIPTS
(4113–52)

From the United States	$37 434 75	
Less amount transferred to General Fund—Department of Education—Massachusetts Maritime Academy—reimbursement for subsistence of midshipmen (Schedule 13)	37 434 75	–

Total expenditures—Department of Education, $862,682.33

Department of Labor and Industries Activities

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY—ADMINISTRATION, U. S. GRANT

RECEIPTS

Gifts, grants and contributions (from the United States)—G. L. ch. 151A, as amended	$2 290 450 98
Sales (waste paper and other materials)	1 972 36
Miscellaneous (commission on pay station receipts, $71.54; other, $812.82)	884 36
Total receipts	2 293 307 70
Balance, July 1, 1945	119 749 12
	$2 413 056 82

FEDERAL GRANTS (Schedule No. 42)—Continued

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES ACTIVITIES—Concluded

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY—ADMINISTRATION, U. S. GRANT—Concluded

EXPENDITURES
(4116–01)

Personal services			$1 644 042 42
Professional services (sheriffs and constables)			1 331 41
Non-professional services (cleaners, etc.)			1 581 20
Office and administrative expenses:			
Advertising		$ 2 166 85	
Blueprints, photostats, etc.		105 39	
Books, maps, etc.		1 789 25	
Electricity		32 880 31	
Express, trucking, moving furniture, etc.		4 568 92	
Office furniture and files		5 025 36	
Office machines		12 496 49	
Postage		436 89	
Premium on bonds		540 00	
Printing and binding		3 114 82	
Rentals:			
Offices	$206 075 50		
Office machines	114 915 84	320 991 34	
Repairs to office furniture and equipment		6 444 11	
Stationery and office supplies		110 988 77	
Telephone and telegrams		59 612 44	
Travel		38 625 22	
Other		454 13	600 240 29
Claims (sundry)			144 55
Pensions and retirement allowances			1 741 77
Repairs (buildings)			2 081 37
Other expenses			39 94
Total expenditures (Department of Labor and Industries)			2 251 202 95
Balance, June 30, 1946			161 853 87
			$2 413 056 82

DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH ACTIVITIES

EMERGENCY PUBLIC WORKS COMMISSION—WESTBOROUGH STATE HOSPITAL—HOSPITAL BUILDING P.M. 48

RECEIPTS

Gifts, grants and contributions (from the United States)	$17 425 00

EXPENDITURES
(4106–01)

Professional services (architects and engineers)	$17 425 00

EMERGENCY PUBLIC WORKS COMMISSION—FOXBOROUGH STATE HOSPITAL—HOSPITAL BUILDING P.M. 49

RECEIPTS

Gifts, grants and contributions (from the United States)	$2 890 00

EXPENDITURES
(4106–02)

Balance, June 30, 1946 (no expenditures in 1946)	$2 890 00

EMERGENCY PUBLIC WORKS COMMISSION—NORTHAMPTON STATE HOSPITAL—HOSPITAL BUILDING P.M. 50

RECEIPTS

Gifts, grants and contributions (from the United States)	$4 289 00

EXPENDITURES
(4106–03)

Professional services (architects and engineers)	$2 144 50
Balance, June 30, 1946	2 144 50
	$4 289 00

S T A T I S T I C S

FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Fiscal Period Ended June 30, 1946
(From Twenty-Fourth Annual Report of the Department of Administration and Finance)

I. STATISTICS OF STATE TEACHERS COLLEGES AND THE MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL OF ART

Teachers and students in teachers colleges and in model and practice schools for the school year ending August 31, 1946

	State Teachers Colleges											Model and Practice Schools		
NAME OF TEACHERS COLLEGE	Teachers		Enrollment of Students									Teachers		Pupils
	Men	Women	New admissions in September, 1945 & Jan. 1946	Regular Session Men	Regular Session Women	Regular Session Total	Summer Session of 1946	June & August, 1946 Diploma Courses	June & August, 1946 Degree Courses B.S. Ed.	June & August, 1946 Degree Courses M. Ed.	Since establishment of school	Men	Women	Average Membership
Bridgewater	12	16	143	30	363	393	-	-	94	11	9,140	-	12	238
Fitchburg	15	8	146	113	149	262	174	-	57	8	4,668	5	15	425
Framingham	7	27	149	-	452	452	-	1	79	-	7,852	-	12	396
Lowell	5	10	49	4	159	163	-	-	34	-	3,819	1	14	274
Hyannis*	-	-	-	-	-	-	123	-	4	10	1,618	-	-	-
North Adams	6	4	39	23	56	79	110	-	17	2	2,356	-	7	205
Salem	8	19	134	21	308	329	-	-	60	-	7,623	3	9	245
Westfield	5	6	38	1	96	97	-	-	19	-	4,492	2	9	353
Worcester	7	11	48	17	225	242	-	-	19	-	3,650	-	11	324
Massachusetts School of Art	15	8	206	114	277	391	-	22	10	-	4,199	-	-	-
TOTAL	80	109	942	323	2,085	2,408	407	23	393	31	48,910	11	89	-

*Operation temporarily suspended (except for Summer Session)

II. STATISTICS OF SUPERINTENDENCY UNIONS, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1946

(Note - The number indicates the superintendency union in which the town is found in the table that follows)

Index of Towns

48	Alford	13	Buckland	67	Essex
33	Amherst	66	Carlisle	26	Fairhaven
58	Ashburnham	44	Carver	60	Florida
28	Ashby	27	Charlemont	59	Franklin
32	Ashfield	30	Charlton	49	Freetown
3	Ashland	21	Chatham	24	Gay Head
42	Auburn	41	Cheshire	25	Georgetown
35	Avon	7	Chester	23	Gill
57	Ayer	47	Chesterfield	32	Goshen
5	Barre	24	Chilmark	49	Gosnold
7	Becket	60	Clarksburg	11	Grafton
64	Bedford	13	Colrain	22	Granby
54	Belchertown	51	Conway	52	Granville
20	Bellingham	32	Cummington	25	Groveland
49	Berkley	51	Deerfield	40	Halifax
6	Berlin	15	Dennis	17	Hampden
23	Bernardston	49	Dighton	41	Hancock
61	Blackstone	36	Douglas	18	Hanover
34	Blandford	53	Dudley	18	Hanson
66	Bolton	65	Dunstable	5	Hardwick
14	Bourne	10	East Brookfield	66	Harvard
57	Boxborough	21	Eastham	21	Harwich
25	Boxford	4	Easthampton	27	Hawley
68	Boylston	17	East Longmeadow	27	Heath
15	Brewster	24	Edgartown	39	Hinsdale
8	Brimfield	48	Egremont	38	Holbrook
10	Brookfield	37	Erving	31	Holden

30 Holland
3 Hopkinton
2 Hubbardston
34 Huntington
40 Kingston
44 Lakeville
41 Lanesborough
38 Lee
37 Leverett
64 Lexington
23 Leyden
66 Littleton
28 Lunenburg
43 Lynnfield
67 Manchester
1 Marshfield
14 Mashpee
26 Mattapoisett
45 Medfield
20 Mendon
55 Merrimac
7 Middlefield
62 Middleton
12 Millbury
45 Millis
61 Millville
60 Monroe
8 Monson
38 Monterey
34 Montgomery
46 Mount Washington
41 New Ashford
16 New Braintree

55 Newbury
46 New Marlborough
37 New Salem
45 Norfolk
6 Northborough
10 North Brookfield
23 Northfield
58 Norton
18 Norwell
24 Oak Bluffs
31 Oakham
21 Orleans
38 Otis
12 Oxford
31 Paxton
33 Pelham
40 Pembroke
65 Pepperell
39 Peru
5 Petersham
2 Phillipston
32 Plainfield
58 Plainville
40 Plympton
9 Princeton
19 Provincetown
35 Randolph
63 Raynham
50 Rehoboth
48 Richmond
44 Rochester
27 Rowe
25 Rowley

2 Royalston
34 Russell
31 Rutland
55 Salisbury
52 Sandisfield
14 Sandwich
60 Savoy
1 Scituate
50 Seekonk
46 Sheffield
13 Shelburne
29 Sherborn
57 Shirley
37 Shutesbury
4 Southampton
6 Southborough
22 South Hadley
52 Southwick
9 Sterling
66 Stow
30 Sturbridge
29 Sudbury
51 Sunderland
42 Sutton
2 Templeton
62 Tewksbury
24 Tisbury
52 Tolland
43 Topsfield
28 Townsend
19 Truro
65 Tyngsborough
38 Tyringham

11	Upton	37	Wendell	45	Westwood
36	Uxbridge	43	Wenham	51	Whately
8	Wales	68	West Boylston	17	Wilbraham
54	Ware	63	West Bridgewater	47	Williamsburg
16	Warren	16	West Brookfield	62	Wilmington
23	Warwick	4	Westhampton	56	Winchendon
39	Washington	9	Westminster	39	Windsor
29	Wayland	55	West Newbury	47	Worthington
53	Webster	48	West Stockbridge	59	Wrentham
19	Wellfleet	24	West Tisbury	15	Yarmouth

II. Statistics of Superintendency Unions, Year Ending June 30, 1946

Number	Union	Date of entering union	State quinquennial valuation, Chap. 559, July 9, 1945	Number of principals and full time teachers Jan. 1, 1946	Number of school buildings Jan. 1, 1945	Each town's share of superintendent's Full Salary	Each town's share of superintendent's Traveling expenses	State aid for 1945-1946 on account of employment of school superintendents
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
1.	Marshfield	1888	$8,955,577	17	3	$1,980.00	$146.40	-
	Scituate	1888	14,731,793	35	4	2,970.00	225.37	-
2.	Hubbardston	1889	896,634	4	1	528.00	80.00	309.33
	Phillipston	1889	415,965	2	2	264.00	40.00	154.67
	Royalston	1889	843,047	5	2	528.00	80.00	309.33
	Templeton	1889	3,546,386	28	5	1,980.00	300.00	1,160.00
3.	Ashland	1889	3,258,392	20	1	1,880.00	145.44	928.46
	Hopkinton	1889	3,727,396	19	2	1,880.00	127.28	920.02
4.	Easthampton	1889	12,609,011	48	5	2,760.00	184.12	-
	Southampton	1889	1,274,519	4	1	600.00	34.12	302.28
	Westhampton	1889	415,965	3	1	240.00	41.88	134.37
5.	Barre	1890	3,475,189	24	3	1,420.00	160.00	773.33
	Hardwick	1890	1,897,123	13	4	1,420.00	160.00	773.33
	Petersham	1890	1,594,532	9	1	710.00	80.00	386.67

6.	Berlin	1890	1,369,021	4	3	730.00	87.80	386.60
	Northborough	1890	2,429,536	15	2	1,459.92	176.40	773.53
	Southborough	1890	3,813,012	17	4	1,459.92	175.70	773.20
7.	Becket	1890	987,076	3	1	1,155.00	149.11	573.47
	Chester	1890	1,471,145	14	2	2,132.23	310.00	1,073.96
	Middlefield	1890	367,936	2	2	577.50	72.65	285.90
8.	Brimfield	1890	1,178,567	11	2	920.80	100.00	483.32
	Monson	1890	3,882,339	24	4	2,210.00	240.00	1,160.01
	Wales	1893	419,594	2	1	552.50	60.00	290.00
9.	Princeton	1890	1,386,550	9	2	720.00	99.40	386.67
	Sterling	1890	2,439,789	9	1	1,440.00	198.80	773.33
	Westminster	1890	2,111,204	9	2	1,440.00	198.80	773.33
10.	Brookfield	1891	1,536,216	10	2	1,400.00	181.90	676.67
	East Brookfield	1921	1,178,567	6	1	800.00	103.90	386.65
	North Brookfield	1891	2,936,362	15	2	1,800.00	233.89	870.01
11.	Grafton	1891	4,991,579	36	7	2,875.00	630.50	-
	Upton	1891	1,666,378	7	3	875.00	188.00	440.04
12.	Millbury	1891	6,958,795	45	8	2,853.00	500.00	-
	Oxford	1891	3,777,676	33	3	1,902.00	200.00	773.33
13.	Buckland	1892	3,196,995	7	2	1,166.66	133.32	644.44
	Colrain	1892	1,754,249	11	7	1,166.66	133.34	644.44
	Shelburne	1892	3,718,047	20	5	1,166.68	133.34	644.45

14.	Bourne	1892	10,944,806	26	4	3,382.00	469.08	-
	Mashpee	1892	1,044,419	4	1	780.52	115.22	269.20
	Sandwich	1892	3,189,064	13	1	1,046.86	194.50	400.78
15.	Brewster	1903	2,357,135	5	1	437.65	35.62	272.22
	Dennis	1892	4,922,252	10	1	875.31	39.63	-
	Yarmouth	1892	7,163,766	20	1	1,604.72	50.65	-
16.	New Braintree	1898	693,275	2	1	599.38	51.96	251.35
	Warren	1893	3,327,719	21	2	2,904.22	252.08	1,217.99
	West Brookfield	1898	1,602,158	8	4	1,106.40	96.00	463.99
17.	East Longmeadow	1893	6,776,216	16	2	1,912.50	189.00	-
	Hampden	1893	1,057,396	6	1	850.00	84.00	386.67
	Wilbraham	1893	3,674,357	12	3	1,437.50	147.00	676.67
18.	Hanover	1894	8,358,206	23	4	1,270.76	130.93	-
	Hanson	1894	3,050,409	11	3	1,270.76	132.17	648.19
	Norwell	1894	2,639,902	17	2	1,270.76	148.74	646.63
19.	Provincetown	1894	7,343,047	26	4	2,432.00	384.00	-
	Truro	1902	1,802,515	4	1	684.00	108.00	348.00
	Wellfleet	1894	2,357,135	8	1	684.00	108.00	346.00
20.	Bellingham	1894	3,050,409	22	4	1,560.00	240.00	1,160.00
	Mendon	1894	1,632,181	9	1	1,040.00	160.00	773.33
21.	Chatham	1903	7,944,594	16	1	1,200.00	100.00	-
	Eastham	1894	1,594,532	3	1	400.00	100.00	219.70
	Harwich	1894	8,612,531	18	3	1,600.00	100.00	-
	Orleans	1894	4,997,518	16	2	800.00	100.00	-

22.	Granby	1895	1,109,240	6	1	490.00	100.00	292.19
	South Hadley	1895	10,540,021	50	6	3,970.66	100.00	-
23.	Bernardston	1917	1,105,800	9	5	880.00	120.00	483.33
	Gill	1895	1,088,090	6	3	710.00	90.00	386.67
	Leyden	1901	342,930	3	3	310.00	90.00	193.33
	Northfield	1895	2,119,591	14	2	1,360.00	40.00	676.67
	Warwick	1895	421,523	2	1	340.00	60.00	193.33
24.	Chilmark	1897	843,047	1	1	220.00	29.24	96.67
	Edgartown	1895	5,378,190	15	1	1,100.00	146.23	-
	Gay Head	1902	210,762	1	1	220.00	29.24	96.67
	Oak Bluffs	1895	5,270,307	13	2	1,100.00	146.23	-
	Tisbury	1895	6,325,956	15	1	1,320.00	175.46	-
	West Tisbury	1895	831,930	1	1	440.00	58.49	193.33
25.	Boxford	1930	1,317,222	5	2	555.00	75.00	290.00
	Georgetown	1895	2,149,152	13	2	1,110.00	150.00	580.00
	Groveland	1895	1,714,765	15	5	1,295.00	175.00	676.67
	Rowley	1895	1,802,515	7	2	740.00	100.00	386.66
26.	Fairhaven	1897	12,445,006	68	7	4,570.00	75.92	-
	Mattapoisett	1897	4,115,233	10	1	1,092.50	18.99	345.99
27.	Charlemont	1897	1,006,563	8	2	1,586.66	186.66	902.21
	Hawley	1897	274,349	2	2	453.33	53.33	257.78
	Heath	1902	471,523	4	3	1,133.35	133.33	644.45
	Rowe	1897	762,602	1	1	226.66	26.66	128.88
28.	Ashby	1897	1,386,550	10	1	705.00	81.01	386.67
	Lunenburg	1905	2,703,772	19	3	1,410.00	162.02	773.33
	Townsend	1897	2,703,772	17	1	1,410.00	162.02	773.33

29.	Sherborn	1940	3,466,374	8	2	950.00	160.00	386.67
	Sudbury	1898	4,203,275	12	2	1,425.00	240.00	560.00
	Wayland	1898	6,332,763	27	3	2,375.00	400.00	-
30.	Charlton	1902	2,297,156	16	5	2,200.00	312.84	963.65
	Holland	1902	277,310	2	1	440.00	72.79	195.65
	Sturbridge	1898	2,593,217	6	3	1,760.00	255.80	773.03
31.	Holden	1900	4,382,143	37	4	2,340.00	360.00	1,160.00
	Oakham	1900	525,110	2	1	292.50	45.00	145.00
	Paxton	1900	1,285,983	4	1	390.00	60.00	193.33
	Rutland	1900	1,663.860	13	2	877.50	135.00	435.00
32.	Ashfield	1900	1,525,205	8	1	1,080.00	160.00	773.33
	Cummington	1900	623,947	4	1	540.00	80.00	386.66
	Goshen	1900	446,523	2	1	540.00	80.00	386.67
	Plainfield	1900	367,936	1	1	540.00	80.00	386.67
33.	Amherst	1901	11,633,775	56	9	4,599.98	223.78	-
	Pelham	1901	740,046	3	2	600.00	19.62	208.19
34.	Blandford	1901	950,221	3	1	720.00	83.02	386.62
	Huntington	1901	1,180,256	10	2	1,280.00	145.53	676.69
	Montgomery	1901	317,936	1	1	360.00	41.56	193.33
	Russell	1901	4,474,928	7	2	1,280.00	145.53	676.69
35.	Avon	1901	2,118,339	16	2	1,103.84	104.33	483.36
	Holbrook	1901	3,792,468	23	4	1,436.67	142.27	639.69
	Randolph	1901	8,432,116	60	8	1,845.11	180.21	-
36.	Douglas	1901	2,560,496	19	3	1,840.00	160.00	773.33
	Uxbridge	1901	8,693,293	46	8	2,760.00	240.00	-

37.	Erving	1901	2,512,569	8	3	1,170.00	144.60	580.00
	Leverett	1901	541,100	5	4	780.00	96.40	386.66
	New Salem	1902	367,936	5	5	1,170.00	144.60	580.00
	Shutesbury	1901	421,523	2	1	312.00	38.57	154.67
	Wendell	1901	353,673	3	2	463.00	57.84	232.00
38.	Lee	1901	5,734,525	27	3	1,974.00	100.00	-
	Monterey	1901	970,585	2	2	646.00	100.00	332.63
	Otis	1901	765,104	3	2	814.00	100.00	407.53
	Tyringham	1901	531,662	1	1	502.00	100.00	265.42
39.	Hinsdale	1901	1,047,374	6	1	1,240.02	202.73	767.12
	Peru	1901	317,936	1	1	463.75	76.97	290.16
	Washington	1912	235,762	2	1	624.17	83.15	378.75
	Windsor	1901	528,698	2	1	790.50	144.79	497.30
40.	Halifax	1901	1,663,860	4	2	643.13	170.00	364.32
	Kingston	1901	5,121,176	21	4	1,424.06	155.00	-
	Pembroke	1901	3,486,274	17	3	1,194.37	230.00	636.19
	Plympton	1901	893,047	3	1	413.44	85.00	223.33
41.	Cheshire	1912	1,418,354	6	1	1,516.66	166.66	773.33
	Hancock	1902	538,698	4	4	606.67	66.67	309.34
	Lanesborough	1902	1,607,506	8	5	1,516.66	166.66	773.33
	New Ashford	1902	138,655	1	1	151.67	16.67	77.33
42.	Auburn	1902	8,186,929	54	7	3,540.83	487.03	-
	Sutton	1902	2,315,689	17	5	1,517.50	257.37	691.34
43.	Lynnfield	1912	5,809,086	13	2	1,400.00	140.00	-
	Topsfield	1912	3,188,064	13	1	1,400.00	140.00	676.67
	Wenham	1902	4,473,995	9	1	1,200.00	120.00	580.00

44.	Carver	1902	3,119,737	9	3	1,333.34	180.00	773.33
	Lakeville	1902	1,793,868	7	3	1,045.00	135.00	580.00
	Rochester	1902	1,686,093	6	3	1,045.00	135.00	530.00
45.	Medfield	1908	3,304,925	16	2	1,075.00	125.00	483.33
	Millis	1902	3,466,374	20	1	1,075.00	125.00	483.34
	Norfolk	1902	1,667,042	6	2	1,075.00	125.00	483.33
	Westwood	1902	8,630,467	28	3	1,075.00	125.00	-
46.	Mt. Washington	1902	207,962	-	1	280.08	40.08	193.42
	New Marlborough	1902	1,605,345	9	1	1,119.84	159.84	773.10
	Sheffield	1902	1,871,842	13	4	1,400.16	200.16	966.81
47.	Chesterfield	1902	683,203	3	2	825.00	74.47	466.32
	Williamsburg	1902	1,605,991	14	2	1,650.00	148.93	932.62
	Worthington	1902	843,047	2	1	825.00	74.47	466.31
48.	Alford	1902	367,936	1	1	380.00	137.50	230.00
	Egremont	1902	1,109,240	2	2	780.00	137.50	333.89
	Richmond	1902	843,047	3	1	1,140.00	137.50	567.78
	West Stock-bridge	1902	1,579,183	5	1	1,520.00	137.50	736.66
49.	Berkley	1902	1,062,998	5	1	408.66	68.00	196.07
	Dighton	1902	3,813,012	89	5	2,690.50	305.00	1,191.06
	Freetown	1924	1,733,187	10	4	816.90	137.00	392.38
	Gosnold	1936	1,271,744	2	2	233.94	90.00	153.82
50.	Rehoboth	1902	3,203,043	15	3	1,359.96	200.00	793.67
	Seekonk	1913	6,746,576	34	5	2,040.00	200.00	-
51.	Conway	1903	1,060,526	4	1	680.00	123.19	390.89
	Deerfield	1903	4,644,942	19	3	1,360.00	226.32	-
	Sunderland	1903	1,571,744	4	1	680.00	109.83	384.39
	Whately	1903	1,435,677	4	2	680.00	113.19	386.03

52.	Granville	1903	2,224,756	5	2	1,295.04	135.63	673.77
	Sandisfield	1903	762,602	2	2	924.96	96.85	461.22
	Southwick	1903	2,565,117	10	1	1,110.00	116.19	577.47
	Tolland	1903	475,110	2	1	369.96	38.73	192.47
53.	Dudley	1903	4,093,701	19	4	1,735.60	115.00	612.31
	Webster	1903	12,576,893	47	5	3,459.28	40.00	-
54.	Belchertown	1904	1,955,792	20	5	1,980.00	275.00	814.89
	Ware	1941	7,463,836	30	3	2,970.00	125.00	-
55.	Merrimac	1912	2,173,238	15	4	1,000.00	150.00	483.33
	Newbury	1905	2,565,117	8	2	1,000.00	150.00	483.33
	Salisbury	1905	3,395,502	12	1	1,000.00	150.00	483.34
	West Newbury	1905	1,532,506	11	1	1,000.00	150.00	483.33
56.	Ashburnham	1905	1,983,466	11	2	1,000.08	124.07	485.96
	Winchendon	1905	6,123,632	45	9	3,015.30	332.67	-
57.	Ayer	1909	4,243,258	28	4	1,956.76	179.12	1,101.49
	Boxborough	1921	415,965	3	3	342.62	29.86	192.19
	Shirley	1909	2,556,218	11	2	1,028.40	119.57	592.02
58.	Norton	1911	2,703,772	20	4	2,320.00	359.52	1,151.40
	Plainville	1911	1,941,170	12	2	1,500.00	239.68	761.93
59.	Franklin	1911	9,084,968	49	8	3,370.50	250.00	-
	Wrentham	1911	4,622,368	19	3	1,444.50	120.00	-
60.	Clarksburg	1912	996,753	7	4	1,170.00	120.00	580.00
	Florida	1912	1,582,506	4	3	1,170.00	120.00	580.00
	Monroe	1912	1,109,240	3	1	780.00	80.00	386.67
	Savoy	1912	260,782	3	3	780.00	80.00	386.66

61.	Blackstone	1913	2,773,100	22	4	2,250.00	288.00	1,270.78
	Millville	1917	1,056,221	9	1	1,200.00	78.00	639.89
62.	Middleton	1916	2,433,023	10	1	365.00	109.25	225.54
	Tewksbury	1930	4,991,579	28	4	912.50	113.26	-
	Wilmington	1916	4,651,106	37	10	2,372.50	139.40	-
63.	Raynham	1920	2,149,152	11	3	1,266.67	153.33	644.44
	West Bridgewater	1920	4,004,472	25	7	2,533.33	266.67	1,288.89
64.	Bedford	1921	3,171,805	14	2	1,240.00	54.40	364.78
	Lexington	1921	26,354,606	96	6	5,200.00	365.96	-
65.	Dunstable	1911	485,292	3	1	480.00	60.00	290.00
	Pepperell	1909	3,327,719	21	3	1,920.00	240.00	1,160.00
	Tyngsborough	1924	1,582,306	7	1	800.00	100.00	483.33
66.	Bolton	1936	1,247,895	5	2	403.36	42.44	192.01
	Carlisle	1926	1,268,157	4	1	406.77	43.81	194.07
	Harvard	1926	2,639,902	10	2	1,016.70	106.42	483.74
	Littleton	1926	3,267,821	14	1	1,220.00	126.73	580.06
	Stow	1926	1,525,206	10	3	1,016.50	105.85	483.45
67.	Essex	1929	1,802,515	8	1	1,680.00	51.90	662.05
	Manchester	1929	10,560,807	18	3	2,772.00	71.54	-
68.	Boylston	1921	1,078,808	6	2	974.00	100.00	489.72
	West Boylston	1921	3,080,409	16	4	2,866.00	300.00	1,443.81
	Total	-	-	-	-	$270,278.60	$29,840.69	$91,936.69

III. TOWNS OF LESS THAN 500 FAMILIES AND STATE AID FOR HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION THEREIN, SCHOOL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1946

Explanation of Abbreviations and Symbols in Table

In columns 5 and 7 --

"Excess" denotes that the ratio of the valuation to the net average membership of the schools exceeded the corresponding ratio for the Commonwealth; consequently the town received no high school aid or tuition reimbursement.

In column 7 --

*denotes valuation over $1,000,000; reimbursement ONE-HALF.
‡denotes valuation of $500,000 to $1,000,000; reimbursement, THREE-FOURTHS.
No symbol, valuation less than $500,000; reimbursement IN FULL.

In column 8 --

†denotes that the town expended from local taxation for the support of schools less than $4 per $1,000 valuation; consequently, the town received no high school transportation reimbursement.
*denotes said expenditure was between $4 and $5 per $1,000 valuation; reimbursement, ONE-HALF.
‡denotes said expenditure was between $5 and $6; reimbursement, THREE-FOURTHS.
No symbol, said expenditure was over $6; reimbursement, IN FULL.

Towns	Local High School					Attendance at High Schools in other towns or cities			
	Families, U.S. Census 1940	Years in Course	Resident pupils in membership of high school	Number of teachers based on time devoted to high school	State Aid	Resident pupils attending public high schools in other towns and cities	State reimbursement for tuition	State reimbursement for transportation	Total State aid for high school education
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Alford	64	-	-	-	-	6	Excess	$690.90	$690.90
Ashby	304	4	56	4.160	$1,040.00	-	-	-	1,040.00
Ashfield	244	4	56	3.675	968.75	-	-	-	968.75
Becket	213	-	-	-	-	22	$2,034.30‡	2,001.45	4,035.75
Berkley	289	-	-	-	-	41	3,382.50‡	2,988.10	6,370.60
Berlin	283	-	-	-	-	38	1,665.20*	1,089.50	2,754.70
Bernardston	264	4	42	3.325	831.25	-	-	-	831.25
Blandford	137	-	-	-	-	16	Excess	1,946.70	1,946.70
Bolton	215	1(1)	11	.678	169.50	20	928.80*	973.50	2,071.80

(1) Third year of Junior High

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Foxborough	99	-	-	-	-	18	$2,939.40	$1,424.40	$4,363.80
Foxford	222	-	-	-	-	41	2,527.71*	2,561.64	5,089.35
Boylston	326	-	-	-	-	51	4,971.99‡	1,664.84	6,636.83
Brewster	248	-	-	-	-	34	Excess	3,166.85	3,166.85
Brimfield	286	4	56	4.387	$1,089.25	-	-	-	1,089.25
Brookfield	402	4 (1)	49	3.686	921.50	-	-	-	921.50
Buckland	460	-	-	-	-	63	3,971.34*	1,505.47	5,476.81
Carlisle	210	-	-	-	-	39	2,257.91*	2,480.40	4,738.31
Carver	484	-	-	-	-	44	Excess	4,750.53	4,750.53
Charlemont	243	4	48	4.000	1,000.00	-	-	-	1,000.00
Cheshire	431	-	-	-	-	81	4,346.69*	4,155.57	8,502.26
Chester	355	4	72	6.150	1,250.00	-	-	-	1,250.00
Chesterfield	127	-	-	-	-	10	736.73‡	996.10	1,732.83
Chilmark	75	-	-	-	-	10	Excess	1,027.80‡	1,027.80
Clarksburg	352	-	-	-	-	53	4,827.71‡	2,039.37	6,867.08
Colrain	390	-	-	-	-	54	3,279.82*	3,679.08	6,958.90

(1) Junior High System

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Conway	258	-	-	-	-	38	3,072.52‡	3,771.00	6,843.52
Cummington	166	1 (2)	9	.571	$142.85	18	1,997.73‡	2,105.25	4,245.83
Dover	389	4 (1)	67	-	Excess	-	-	-	-
Dunstable	120	-	-	-	-	21	2,094.72	2,382.65	4,477.37
E. Brookfield	294	-	-	-	-	39	1,755.00*	1,950.00	3,705.00
Eastham	191	-	-	-	-	32	Excess	1,971.40	1,971.40
Edgartown	425	4	82	-	Excess	-	-	-	-
Egremont	145	-	-	-	-	20	Excess	1,296.00	1,296.00
Erving	367	-	-	-	-	48	2,873.52*	4,399.03	7,272.55
Essex	407	-	-	-	-	52	3,052.06*	2,420.29	5,472.35
Florida	105	-	-	-	-	17	Excess	1,873.60	1,873.60
Freetown	426	-	-	-	-	61	3,950.40*	5,266.48	9,216.88
Gay Head	30	-	-	-	-	2	Excess	207.20	207.20
Gill	243	-	-	-	-	36	3,501.00‡	2,056.08	5,557.08
Goshen	62	-	-	-	-	10	1,356.62	1,106.05	2,462.67
Gosnold	29	-	-	-	-	3	Excess	- †	-
Granby	250	-	-	-	-	53	2,978.65*	2,188.43	5,167.08

(1) Junior High System
(2) Ninth Grade

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Granville	196	-	-	-	-	24	Excess	2,914.10	2,914.10
Halifax	251	-	-	-	-	36	§2,143.23*	2,485.37	4,628.60
Hampden	285	-	-	-	-	45	6,768.01‡	2,696.53	9,464.54
Hancock	92	-	-	-	-	9	900.00	366.60	1,266.60
Harvard	314	4	49	-	Excess	-	-	-	-
Hawley	63	-	-	-	-	13	1,367.71	1,288.00	2,655.71
Heath	78	-	-	-	-	17	1,678.77	2,173.50	3,852.27
Hinsdale	336	-	-	-	-	28	2,635.99‡	2,988.76	5,624.75
Holland	72	-	-	-	-	12	1,200.00	1,385.30	2,585.30
Hubbardston	284	-	-	-	-	43	4,389.15‡	2,887.71	7,276.86
Huntington	371	4	64	5.250	§1,250.00	-	-	-	1,250.00
Lakeville	439	-	-	-	-	61	3,072.70*	4,210.00	7,282.70
Lanesborough	366	-	-	-	-	50	3,504.00*	1,834.60	5,338.60
Leverett	199	-	-	-	-	34	4,286.96	2,809.20	7,096.16
Leyden	66	-	-	-	-	4	612.00	491.40	1,103.40
Lincoln	442	-	-	-	-	75	Excess	4,193.39	4,193.39
Littleton	470	4	75	5.650	1,250.00	-	-	-	1,250.00

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Mashpee	106	-	-	-	-	23	Excess	$1,539.67	$1,539.67
Mattapoisett	471	1 (1)	17	-	Excess	54	Excess	2,059.09	2,059.09
Mendon	351	4	52	3.493	$873.25	-	-	-	873.25
Middlefield	62	-	-	-	-	11	1,501.02	1,399.65	2,900.67
Middleton	424	-	-	-	-	90	5,710.94*	1,783.07	7,494.01
Millville	413	-	-	-	-	61	3,896.80‡	5,200.00	9,096.80
Monroe	53	-	-	-	-	9	Excess	1,027.60	1,027.60
Monterey	84	-	-	-	-	9	Excess	1,050.00	1,050.00
Montgomery	42	-	-	-	-	5	Excess	562.10	562.10
Mt. Washington	19	-	-	-	-	1	Excess	- †	-
New Ashford	24	-	-	-	-	7	1,080.00	683.57	1,763.57
New Braintree	102	-	-	-	-	16	1,201.80‡	1,690.60	2,892.10
Newbury	469	-	-	-	-	36	Excess	3,183.10	3,183.10
New Marlborough	274	4	35	3.750	937.50	-	-	-	937.50
New Salem	125	4	71	3.257	814.25	-	-	-	814.25
Norfolk	299	-	-	-	-	47	2,732.27*	2,979.51	5,711.78
Oak Bluffs	493	4	39	-	Excess	-	-	-	-

(1) Third year of Junior High

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Oakham	125	-	-	-	-	15	$1,692.85	$1,575.70	$3,268.55
Orleans	469	4 (1)	147	-	Excess	-	-	-	-
Otis	113	-	-	-	-	16	1,078.12‡	1,824.90	2,903.02
Paxton	219	-	-	-	-	16	1,788.75*	2,030.40	3,819.15
Pelham	146	-	-	-	-	26	2,993.08‡	977.92	3,971.00
Peru	39	-	-	-	-	3	403.95	334.60	738.55
Petersham	229	4	33	-	Excess	-	-	-	-
Phillipston	134	-	-	-	-	25	3,590.03	1,134.24	4,724.27
Plainfield	74	-	-	-	-	10	Excess	1,432.55	1,432.55
Plainville	377	4 (1)	65	5.574	$1,250.00	-	-	-	1,250.00
Plympton	167	-	-	-	-	27	2,261.82‡	2,145.90	4,407.72
Princeton	217	4 (1)	40	4.857	1,214.25	-	-	-	1,214.25
Richmond	173	-	-	-	-	27	2,565.45‡	1,980.63	4,546.08
Rochester	372	-	-	-	-	31	1,910.94*	3,658.90	5,569.84
Rowe	68	-	-	-	-	6	Excess	593.60	593.60
Rowley	450	-	-	-	-	65	3,195.15*	2,494.86	5,690.01
Royalston	223	-	-	-	-	22	2,420.73‡	1,633.97	4,054.70

(1) Junior High System

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9
Russell	332	-	-	-	-	63	Excess	$3,350.00	$3,350.00
Rutland	400	4	64	5.000	1,250.00	-	-	-	1,250.00
Sandisfield	107	-	-	-	-	11	Excess	1,303.40	1,303.40
Sandwich	427	4	40	-	Excess	-	-	-	-
Savoy	83	-	-	-	-	5	577.00	623.00	1,200.00
Sheffield	492	4	64	4.250	1,062.50	-	-	-	1,062.50
Shelburne	450	4	235	10.495	1,250.00	-	-	-	1,250.00
Sherborn	266	4	41	-	Excess	-	-	-	-
Shutesbury	48	-	-	-	-	12	Excess	1,360.10	1,360.10
Southampton	261	-	-	-	-	38	2,122.50*	2,517.06	4,639.56
Southwick	422	-	-	-	-	65	4,011.78*	5,222.66	9,234.44
Sterling	456	1 (1)	24	1.308	327.08	56	3,623.50*	3,959.67	7,910.25
Stockbridge	486	4	115	-	Excess	-	-	-	-
Stow	360	4	59	4.040	1,010.00	-	-	-	1,010.00
Sudbury	457	4	79	4.285	1,071.40	-	-	-	1,071.40
Sunderland	271	-	-	-	-	47	3,723.09*	2,699.25	6,422.34
Tolland	34	-	-	-	-	3	Excess	190.40	190.40

(1) Third year of Junior High

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Topsfield	319	4	61	-	Excess	-	-	-	-
Truro	180	-	-	-	-	18	Excess	1,746.50	1,746.50
Tyngsborough	419	-	-	-	-	60	2,753.64*	2,862.91	5,616.55
Tyringham	57	-	-	-	-	7	Excess	738.00	738.00
Wales	122	-	-	-	-	15	1,467.50	1,042.40	2,509.90
Warwick	129	-	-	-	-	18	1,768.32	2,053.10	3,821.42
Washington	80	-	-	-	-	14	1,756.00	1,515.96	3,271.96
Wellfleet	308	4	30	-	Excess	-	-	-	-
Wendell	107	-	-	-	-	19	1,172.00	2,053.10	3,225.10
Wenham	342	1(1)	20	-	Excess	33	Excess	834.00	834.00
West Boylston	461	4	77	5.646	1,250.00	-	-	-	1,250.00
W. Brookfield	410	1(1)	16	1.100	275.00	38	1,847.89*	2,088.06	4,210.95
Westhampton	109	-	-	-	-	14	2,174.47	1,582.98	3,757.45
West Newbury	396	4(2)	49	4.933	1,233.35	-	-	-	1,233.35
W. Stockbridge	289	-	-	-	-	50	2,088.15*	3,389.50	5,477.65
West Tisbury	85	-	-	-	-	7	Excess	665.00	665.00

(1) Third year of Junior High
(2) Junior High System

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Whately	237	-	-	-	-	27	$1,673.134	$3,047.51	$4,725.64
Williamsburg	483	4	84	5.000	$1,250.00		-	-	1,250.00
Windsor	79	-	-	-	-	12	1,831.63	1,350.00	3,181.63
Worthington	138	-	-	-	-	13	Excess	1,571.15	1,571.15
Total (130 towns)	-	-	2,282	-	$24,981.68	2,845	$169,679.84	$137,661.96	$392,323.48

Summary

Towns that maintained four-year high schools		33
Received State grant	22 (1)	
Did not receive State grant because "valuation per pupil" was in excess of the corresponding ratio for the Commonwealth . .	11	
Towns sending pupils to high schools in other towns or cities		97
Tuition expenditures:		
Reimbursed in full	21 (2)	
Reimbursed three fourths	18	
Reimbursed one half	26	
Not reimbursed	30	
Transportation Expenditures:		
Reimbursed in full	94 (2)	
Reimbursed three fourths	1	
Reimbursed one half	--	
Not reimbursed	2	
		130

(1) In addition, Bolton, Cummington, Sterling, and West Brookfield maintained high schools of less than four years and received High School Grant.

(2) 21 of those towns received reimbursement <u>in full</u> for both tuition and transportation expenditures.

List of State-Aided High Schools

Ashby, Ashfield, Bernardston, Bolton, Brimfield, Brookfield, Charlemont, Chester, Cummington, Huntington, Littleton, Mendon, New Marlboro, New Salem, Plainville, Princeton, Rutland, Sheffield, Shelburne, Sterling, Stow, Sudbury, West Boylston, West Brookfield, West Newbury, Williamsburg -- 26.

IV. TRANSPORTATION OF CHILDREN LIVING ON ISLANDS

Chapter 76, section 14 of the General Laws provides that: - "The department of education may provide transportation to and from school, or board in place thereof, for such children of school age as live upon islands within the commonwealth that are without schools, in cases where the local authorities are not required by law to provide such transportation." [Op. A.G. (1920) 27.]

During the school year 1945-46 there was one child who came within the above classification and the expense entailed amounted to $109.90.

V. COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOLS

The following table gives a list of the county training schools in the State for the commitment of habitual truants, absentees, and school offenders:

County Training School	Location	Superintendent
Essex	Lawrence	James R. Tetler
Hampden	Agawam	Howard E. Herrick
Middlesex (1)	North Chelmsford	J. Earl Sutton
Worcester	Oakdale	William F. Teachout

The counties of Barnstable, Berkshire, Bristol, Dukes, Franklin, Hampshire, Nantucket, Norfolk, and Plymouth are exempted by law from maintaining training schools of their own, but the county commissioners of each of these counties are required to assign an established training school as a place of commitment for habitual truants, absentees, and school offenders. The places designated by several commissioners are as follow: Berkshire, Franklin, and Hampshire Counties, Agawam; Barnstable, Dukes, Bristol, Nantucket, Norfolk, and Plymouth Counties, North Chelmsford.

(1) Under the law, commitments from Boston, Chelsea, Revere, and Winthrop in Suffolk County must be to the training school for the county of Middlesex.

Number of Pupils Attending, Admitted, and Discharged; also Teachers Employed

COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOL	Enrolled July 1, 1945	Enrolled June 30, 1946	Admitted during the year	Discharged during the year	Average attendance	Teachers employed
Essex	67	66	37	38	63†	4
Hampden	40	45	53	61	40	2
Middlesex	127	112	106	121	109	4
Worcester	62	50	43	31	53	2
Totals	296	273	239	251	265	12

VI. STATISTICS OF SCHOOLS IN STATE INSTITUTIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1946

STATE INSTITUTIONS	Number of Pupils					Number of Teachers
	Enrolled July 1, 1945	Enrolled June 30, 1946	Admitted during year	Discharged during the year	Average attendance	
State Industrial School for Girls, Lancaster	296	231	190	257	269	14
State Industrial School for Boys, Shirley	235	226	365	394	253	25
Lyman School for Boys, Westborough	333	287	255	301	332	19
Totals	866	744	830	952	854	58

VII. GENERAL SCHOOL FUND

(Chapter 70, General Laws)

Distribution under Part I (Nov. 20, 1946):		
General	$4,696,202.76	
Supplementary	132,117.00	
		$4,828,319.76
Distribution under Part II (March 10, 1946)		
Towns in which the proportionate amount paid by such towns of every thousand dollars of State tax as established by the last preceding valuation made for the purpose of apportioning such tax:		
Class I-8¢ or less	$83,593.04	
Class II-More than 8¢ but not more than 16¢	81,381.12	
Class III-More than 16¢ but not more than 40¢	198,737.63	
Class IV-More than 40¢ but not more than 50¢	23,732.11	
		$387,493.90
From income tax (Part I)	$4,696,202.76	
From income of Massachusetts School Fund (Part II)	166,347.36	
From income tax (Part II)	221,146.54	
		$5,083,696.66

TABLE NO. 1 - Roster of State-aided Vocational
and part-time schools

School Year ending August 31, 1945.

Three hundred and twenty-nine (all) schools in operation during the war (or now) in ninety-five cities and towns listed chronologically by types of schools, with dates of establishment and names of directors.

Group I 1a. Thirty-six industrial schools (boys)

Smith's Agricultural (Northampton), Oct., 1908; Philip Fox.
New Bedford Vocational, Nov., 1908; William S. McIntosh.
Newton Trade, Feb., 1909; James Forbes.
Worcester Boys' Trade, Feb., 1910; Walter S. Gesman.
Somerville Vocational School for Boys, Sept., 1910; Philip J. Heffernan.
Lowell Vocational, Sept., 1911; Walter J. Burnham.
Springfield Trade, Sept., 1911; George A. Burridge.
Westfield Trade, Sept., 1911; Chester C. Derby.
Boston Trade High, Feb., 1912; Edward S. Schenough.
Quincy Trade, Sept., 1912; Frank C. Webster.
Holyoke Vocational, Sept., 1914; Clement J. Burke.
Diman Vocational High (Fall River), May, 1916; Joseph F. Milligan.
Independent Industrial Shoemaking School of the City of Lynn, Aug., 1918; Stephen R. Callahan.
Chicopee Trade, Sept., 1921; John F. Sullivan.
Weymouth Vocational, Feb., 1924; Francis H. Whipple, Jr.
Vineyard Haven Carpentry School (Tisbury), Sept., 1925; Henry A. Ritter.
Beverly Trade, Nov., 1926; Claude H. Patten.
Charles H. Arnold Trade (Haverhill), Nov., 1926; Chester [illegible]. Spofford.
Everett Vocational High, Sept., 1927; John H. Bates.
Arthur A. Dexter Trade, Waltham, Sept., 1928; Harold L. Pride.
Bedford Vocational, Nov., 1930; Melvin T. Melton.
Cole Trade, Day, (Southbridge), Mar., 1932; Clark H. Morrell.
Pittsfield Vocational, April 1934; John F. Moran.
Saxton Trade (Leominster), Sept. 1934; Sidney F. Noland.
Salem Vocational, Sept., 1934; Agnes V. Cregan.
Attleboro Jewelry Trade, Nov., 1934; Frank H. Straker.
Oak Bluffs Trade, Jan., 1936; Charles F. Lewis.
Greenfield Vocational, June, 1936; Ralph A. Lawrence.
Barnstable Trade, Nov., 1938; Melvin C. Haight.
North Adams Vocational, Aug., 1940; Charles Nelson.
Malden Vocational, Sept., 1941; Leroy E. Mitchell.
Marlboro Vocational, Sept., 1941; Warren F. Maddox.
Newburyport Vocational, Sept. 1943; Frank Sweeney.
Milford Vocational, Dec. 1943; Everett Winslow.
Norwood Vocational, Sept., 1944; Clifford E. Wheeler.
Peabody Vocational, Sept., 1944; Alfred Morley.

Group I 1b. Five Day Industrial Schools (girls)

Trade School for Girls (Boston), Sept., 1933; Esther L. McMullin.
David Hale Manning Trade School for Girls (Worcester), Sept., 1911;
Grace A. Gilkey.
Springfield Trade School for Girls, Jan., 1934; George A. Burridge.
Arthur S. Hansen Trade School for Girls, Sept., 1933; Harold L. Pride.
Henry P. Peabody Trade School, Harwood, Sept., 1942; Blanche L. Carelsmith.

Group I 1c. Seven Industrial Departments

Brighton Industrial, Feb., 1929; Percy A. Brigham.
Charlestown Industrial, Feb., 1929; Edward Doherty.
Dorchester Industrial, Feb., 1929; Arlon O. Bacon.
East Boston Industrial, Feb., 1929; Walter E. Taylor.
Hyde Park Industrial, Feb., 1929; Francis J. Lee.
South Boston Industrial, Jan., 1929; Thomas A. Roche.
Memorial High (Roxbury) Industrial, Sept., 1929; Patrick J. Smith.

Group I 1d. Thirty-one general vocational departments (boys)

Chicopee, Feb., 1934; John H. Sullivan.
Brockton, March, 1934; Yearick W. Baker.
Northbridge, March, 1934; James F. Sullivan.
Webster, March, 1934; George A. Sellie.
New Bedford, April, 1934; William F. Mackintosh.
Pittsfield, April, 1934; John P. Moran.
Lawrence, June, 1934; Francis X. Hogan.
Southbridge, July, 1934; Clark H. Farrell.
Attleboro, Sept., 1934; Herman F. Tukey.
Everett, Sept., 1934; John F. Bates.
Leominster, Sept., 1934; Rodney F. Poland
Lynn, Sept., 1934; Ralph W. Babb.
Newton, Sept., 1934; James Forbes.
Salem, Sept., 1934; Agnes V. Cragen.
Taunton, Sept., 1934; Patrick H. Lyons
Northbridge, December, 1934; John M. Tobin.
Haverhill, Sept., 1936; Chester P. Spofford.
Greenfield, June, 1938; Ralph A. Lawrence.
Fitchburg, July, 1938; Watson H. Otis.
Shelburne, Sept., 1937; Thomas E. Watkins.
Somerville, December, 1938; Everett W. Ireland.
Boston, Sept., 1939; Henry H. Fallons.
Medford, October, 1939; Melvin V. Weldon.
Milton, Sept., 1940; Tenn O. Webber.
Gloucester, Sept., 1940; Leonard H. Scott.
Nantucket, Sept., 1941; Richard J. Porter.
Fall River, Sept., 1942; Joseph P. Gilligan.
Barnstable, Sept., 1943; Melvin C. Knight.
Belmont, Sept., 1943; Donald W. Moore.

Springfield, Sept., 1944[1]; George A. Burridge.
Westport, Sept., 1944; Milton F. Varle.

Group I 2a. One short unit course.

Boston, October, 1937; Leo Renaud.

Group I 3a. Ten part-time Cooperative Schools

Beverly Co-operative Trade, Apr., 1939; Claude H. Patten.
Boston:
Charlestown, Sept., 1919; Edward Flaherty.
Hyde Park, Sept., 1919; Francis J. Lee.
Dorchester, Sept., 1920; Arlon O. Bacon.
Brighton, Sept., 1922; Percy A. Brigham.
East Boston, June, 1925; Walter H. Naylor.
South Boston, Jan., 1929; Thomas A. Roche.
Memorial High (Roxbury), Sept., 1938; Patrick J. Smith.
Hole Trade, Southbridge, Sept., 1941; Clark E. Morrell.
Arthur A. Lassen Co-operative Trade, Waltham, July, 1940, Harold L. Pride.

Group I 3b. Twenty-six Trade Preparatory Schools (classes)

Plymouth, Oct., 1936; Burr F. Jones.
Springfield, Sept., 1941; George A. Burridge.
Newton, Nov., 1943; James Forbes.
Chicopee, Jan., 1944; John H. Sullivan.
Greenfield, Jan., 1944; Ralph A. Lawrence.
Medford, Jan., 1944; Melvin V. Weldon.
Worcester, Jan., 1944; Walter B. Bennen.
Gloucester, March, 1944; Leonard M. Scott.
Lynn, March, 1944; Ralph W. Babb.
Pittsfield, March, 1944; John F. Moran.
Everett, April, 1944; John W. Bates.
Arlington, Sept., 1944; Clifford R. Hall.
Holyoke, Oct., 1944; Edward J. Burke.
New Bedford, Oct., 1944; William B. Mackintosh.
Westfield, Nov., 1944; Chester C. Derby.
Attleboro, Jan., 1945; Frank E. Strater.
Barnstable, Feb., 1945; Melvin C. Knight.
Boston, [illegible], Feb., 1945; Leo Renaud.
Hudson, Feb., 1945; Frances E. Rice.
Milford, Feb., 1945; Frank C. Berry.
North Adams, Feb., 1945; Charles McCann.
Salem, Feb., 1945; Agnes V. Crowen.
Gardner, April, 1945; Mordyce T. Reynolds.
Beverly, June, 1945; Claude H. Patten.
Brockton, June, 1945; Kenrick M. Baker.
Framingham, June, 1945; Joseph P. Keefe.

[1]Re-established.

Group I 3c. Five Apprenticeship Schools (classes)

Pittsfield, Sept., 1927; John F. Moran.
Newton, Oct., 1939; James Forbes.
Waltham, Oct., 1942; Harold L. Pride.
Worcester, March, 1943; Walter B. Dunnem.
Springfield, Oct., 1944[1]; George A. Burridge.

Group I 3d. Vocational Art Schools (classes)

Massachusetts School of Art, Nov., 1927; Frank L. Allen.

Group I 4a Seventeen evening Industrial Schools (Men)

New Bedford Evening Vocational, Nov., 1907; William H. Mackintosh.
Lawrence, March 1908; Francis X. Hogan.
Boston Trade School, Evening Classes, Oct., 1908; Charles Doherty.
Newton Evening Vocational, Feb., 1909; James Forbes.
Worcester Boys' Evening Trade, Feb., 1910; Walter B. Dunnem.
Springfield Evening Trade, Feb., 1916; Elmer Thompson.
Beverly, Nov., 1916; Claude H. Patten.
Lynn Evening Industrial Housewiving, Jan., 1927; Stephen H. Callahan.
Bedford Evening Vocational, Nov., 1930; Calvin V. Seldon.
Cambridge Evening Industrial, Jan., 1934[1]; John W. Tobin.
Pittsfield Evening Vocational, April, 1936[1]; John F. Moran.
Cole Trade Evening (Southbridge), Oct., 1938[1]; Clark H. Morrell.
Northbridge, Oct., 1941; James E. Mullaney.
Northampton, April, 1944; Philip Fox.
Fall River, Oct., 1944[1]; Joseph P. Gilligan.
Holyoke, April, 1945; Edward J. Burke.
Chicopee, June, 1945; John H. Sullivan.

Group I 4b. Two evening Industrial Schools (Women)

Gloucester, June, 1945; Leonard H. Scott.
Haverhill, June, 1945; Chester P. Spofford.

Group II. Twenty-three Compulsory Continuation Schools.

Boston, Sept., 1914; Mary E. Fallona.
Attleboro, Sept., 1920; Norman S. Tukey.
Brockton, Sept., 1920; Henrick H. Baker.
Cambridge, Sept., 1920; John W. Tobin.
Chicopee, Sept., 1920; John H. Sullivan.
Everett, Sept., 1920; John W. Bates.
Haverhill, Sept., 1920; William W. Dunbar.
Lawrence, Sept., 1920; Francis X. Hogan.
Leominster, Sept., 1920; Rodney W. Poland.
Lowell, Sept., 1920; Thomas A. Cinty.
Lynn, Sept., 1920; Ralph W. Babb.
New Bedford, Sept., 1920; Frederic J. Seyford.

[1]Re-established.

Northbridge, Sept., 1923; James F. Sullivan.
Pittsfield, Sept., 1920; John F. Moran.
Salem, Sept., 1923; Agnes V. Fragen.
Somerville, Sept., 1920; Everett W. Ireland.
Southbridge, Sept., 1920; Clark E. Merrell.
Springfield, Sept., 1920; George A. Burridge.
Taunton, Sept., 1920; Patrick J. Lyons.
Webster, Sept., 1922; George A. Dellig.
Worcester, Sept., 1920; Fred J. Brennan.
Milford, Sept., 1921; Frank C. Berry.
Andover, Sept., 1923; Carl M. Oakes.

Group III 1a. Six day homemaking schools.

New Bedford Household Arts, Nov., 1927; William E. Vanklatsch.
Smith's Household Arts (Northampton), Oct., 1928; Philip Fox.
Lowell Vocational, Sept., 1911; Walter J. Martiam.
Essex County School of Homemaking (Methuen), Sept., 1914; Harold A. Vostrom.
Worcester Household Arts, Jan., 1921; Grace A. Pilkey.
Salem Household Arts, Sept., 1922; Agnes V. Fragen.

Group III 1b. Forty-six day household arts departments.

Fall River Household Arts, Nov., 1912; Charles T. Merrill.
Boston Household Arts, Feb., 1920; Mabel T. Hooker.
Somerville Household Arts, Nov., 1920; Mrs. Amy Webber, Acting.
Everett Household Arts, March, 1921; Frederick A. Ashley.
Cohituate Household Arts, Sept., 1921; Westly J. Nelson.
Hadley Household Arts, April, 1922; James T. Reed.
Pittsfield Household Arts, Sept., 1922; John F. Moran.
Weymouth Household Arts, Feb., 1924; Wallace L. Whittle.
Westport Household Arts, March, 1924; Milton T. Earle.
Haverhill Household Arts, Sept., 1925; Lyman H. Owen.
Falmouth Household Arts, April, 1926; Russell G. Marshall.
Belchertown Household Arts, March, 1926; H. Leroy Crossfield.
Shelburne Household Arts, Sept., 1929; Thomas M. Watkins.
Bourne Household Arts, Sept., 1928; James F. Prentiss.
Deerfield Household Arts, Sept., 1930; A. Jerome Goodwin.
Provincetown Household Arts, Nov., 1931; Alvan W. Ramsey.
Southbridge Household Arts, Sept., 1931; James W. Robertson.
Townsend Household Arts, Oct., 1932; J. Verne Quimby.
Barnstable Household Arts, Sept., 1933; Frederick M. Hodge.
Webster Household Arts., Nov., 1933; Cyril C. Smith.
Brockton Household Arts, Jan., 1935; Ralph V. Watkins.
North Adams Household Arts, Jan., 1935; Elmbard Schatzell.
Dartmouth Household Arts, Sept., 1935; David J. Adair.
Hinton Household Arts, Sept., 1935; Jean M. Webber.
New Salem Household Arts, Sept., 1935; Gavin L. Cox.
Palmer Household Arts, Sept., 1935; F. H. Dayton.

Holliston Household Arts, Dec., 1935; Fred W. Miller.
Winchendon Household Arts, Sept., 1936; Donovan F. Jones.
Adams Household Arts, Sept., 1936; J. Franklin Farrell.
Hatfield Household Arts, Sept., 1936[1]; Clarence J. Larkin.
Great Barrington Household Arts, Feb., 1937; Kenneth F. Preston.
Beverly Household Arts, Sept., 1937; Frederick Pierce.
Hudson Household Arts, Sept., 1938; Frances J. Rice.
Lee Household Arts, Sept., 1938; Arthur L. Welcome.
Randolph Household Arts, Sept., 1938; Hubert F. Pilgan.
Avon Household Arts, Sept., 1939; W. Carroll Cilman.
Marshfield Household Arts, Sept., 1939; John Redmond.
Northbridge Household Arts, Sept., 1939; Harris J. Phipps.
Agawam Household Arts, Sept., 1940; Frederick T. Casey.
Newburyport Household Arts, Sept., 1941, Frank Sweeney.
Hellfleet Household Arts, Sept., 1941; Alton F. Haney.
West Bridgewater Household Arts, Sept., 1941; Nils O. Lindell.
Chicopee Household Arts, Oct., 1941; John F. Fitzpatrick.
Norton Household Arts, Dec., 1942; Charles Kendall.
Fitchburg Household Arts, Sept., 1941; Fatson H. Otis.
Greenfield Household Arts, Sept., 1944; Ralph A. Lawrence.

Group III 1a. Eighteen general vocational departments
(Girls)

Springfield, Jan., 1934; George A. Harridge.
Brockton, March, 1934; Kenrick M. Baker.
Northbridge, March, 1934; James S. Sullaney.
New Bedford, April, 1934; William H. Mackintosh.
Pittsfield, April, 1934; John F. Moran.
Lawrence, June, 1934; Francis X. Hogan.
Attleboro, Sept., 1934; Norman F. Dukey.
Everett, Sept., 1934; John T. Bates.
Leominster, Sept., 1934; Rodney F. Poland.
Lynn, Sept., 1934; Ralph W. Babb.
Newton, Sept., 1934; James Forbes.
Taunton, Sept., 1934; Patrick H. Lyons.
Cambridge, Dec., 1935; John H. Tobin.
Fitchburg, July, 1936; Fatson H. Otis.
Somerville, Nov., 1937; Everett W. Ireland.
Boston, Sept., 1939; Henry B. Fallons.
Holyoke, Jan., 1940; Henry J. Fitzpatrick.
Fall River, Sept., 1942; Joseph F. Gilligan.

Group III 2. Forty practical art schools

New Bedford, Nov., 1907; William H. Mackintosh.
Lawrence, March, 1908; Francis X. Hogan.
Newton, Feb., 1909; James Forbes.
Worcester (Independent Board), Sept., 1911; Grace A. Wilkey.

[1]Re-established.

Lowell, Sept., 1911; Walter J. Gorham.
Everett, Oct., 1911; Charles F. Burn.
Malden, Oct., 1911; William F. Peck.
Somerville, Oct., 1911; John McMahon.
Boston, Oct., 1912; Joseph F. Gould.
Methuen, Oct., 1912; Lewis H. Conant.
Leominster, Feb., 1916; William H. Appleton.
Essex County (Petherne) July, 1918; Harold A. Westrom.
Beverly, Sept., 1919; Lester Ayers.
Lynn, Feb., 1920; Raymond F. Grady.
Chicopee, Nov., 1921; John F. Fitzpatrick.
Bedford, Oct., 1922; Katherine A. Baker.
Brockton, Nov., 1926; Henrick W. Baker.
Somerset, Sept., 1928; H. Freeman Bates.
Rockport, April, 1929; William Cottle.
Blighton, Nov., 1934; John J. Relfe.
Webster, Dec., 1934[1]; Anthony J. Bilkowski.
Gloucester, March, 1935[1]; Ernest F. Vellowe.
Springfield, Oct., 1935[1]; Elmer Thompson.
Salem, Oct., 1940[1]; Agnes V. Graven.
Northbridge, Oct., 1941; Harrie J. Shipps.
Sembridge, Oct., 1942[1]; John E. Tobin.
Nantucket, Oct., 1942[1]; Richard J. Porter.
Northampton, April, 1942; Philip Fox.
Fall River, June, 1943[1]; Joseph F. Silligan.
Pittsfield, Oct., 1943; John F. Moran.
Waltham, Nov., 1943[1]; John N. Medevitt.
Plymouth, Feb., 1944; Burr F. Jones.
Medfield, Oct., 1944; F. Perley Eaton.
Norwood, Oct., 1944; Blanche Marcionette.
Southbridge, Oct., 1944; James M. Robertson.
Fitchburg, Nov., 1944; Watson H. Otis.
Winchendon, Nov., 1944; Donovan S. Jones.
Hudson, Jan., 1945; Frances F. Rice.
Randolph, April, 1945; Adolph G. Christiansen.
Abington, April, 1945; Howard F. Mason.

Group IV 1a. Four Agricultural Schools.

Smith's (Northampton), Oct., 1908; Philip Fox.
Bristol County, Sept., 1913; George H. Gilbert.
Essex County, Oct., 1913; Harold A. Westrom.
Norfolk County, Oct., 1916; Charles H. Kemp.
Hopkinton Branch, Oct., 1916; Elmer E. Nelson, Instructor.

[1]Re-established.

Group IV 1b. Nineteen vocational agricultural departments with names of instructors (day)[2]

Ashfield, Aug., 1913; Robert H. Owers.
Worcester, May, 1917; John R. Gifford.
Boston (Jamaica Plain), Nov., 1918; Thomas F. Hooley.
New Salem, Sept., 1919; R. Arthur Lundgren.
Shelburne, March, 1920; William H. Burts.
West Springfield, April, 1920; Herbert F. Bartlett.
Falmouth, Sept., 1920; Lewis B. Robinson.
Hatfield, Aug., 1921; Joseph Bart.
Westport, Aug., 1925; Harold S. Wood.
Agawam, Aug., 1929; Louis H. Moseley.
Dartmouth, Sept., 1929; Karl H. Erickson.
Westfield, Oct., 1931; Haig Koobatian.
Barnstable, Sept., 1934; Arnold H. Hagean.
Stockbridge, June, 1936; John G. Burrington.
Templeton, July, 1937; Walter E. Curtis.
Williamstown, Aug., 1937; Carroll P. Moore.
Hudson, Aug., 1938; Harold A. Potter.
Middleboro, Sept., 1940; Jack Sturtevant.
Deerfield, Sept., 1944; Robert Owers.

Group IV 3. Five vocational agricultural departments with names of directors (evening)

Essex County, Dec., 1926; Harold A. Hostrom.
Bristol County, Oct., 1940; George E. Gilbert.
Norfolk County, Jan., 1945[1]; Charles W. Kemp.
Tyringham, Jan., 1945; Arthur L. Welcome.
Hudson, March, 1945; Frances E. Rice.

Group V 1a. Nine Part-time Co-operative Distributive Occupation Schools.

Boston, Sept., 1937; Edward J. Rowse.
Worcester, Sept., 1937; Grace A. Gilkey.
Newton, Sept., 1940; James Forbes.
Springfield, Sept., 1940; George A. Burridge.
Pittsfield, Sept., 1941; John F. Moran.
Medford, Feb., 1942; Melvin V. Weldon.
Norwood, Sept., 1942; Blanche L. Marcionette.
Lowell, Sept., 1942; Walter J. Markham.
Brockton, Sept., 1944[1]; Henrick N. Baker.

[1]Re-established.

[2]The Principal of the high school usually serves as director.

Group V 1b. Thirteen Part-time Distributive Occupations Schools.

Worcester, Jan., 1939; Grace A. Gilkey.
Salem, Oct., 1941; Agnes V. Cragen.
Lynn, Oct., 1941; Stephen F. Callahan.
Brockton, Nov., 1941; George W. Baker.
Newton, Nov., 1942; James Forbes.
Pittsfield, Nov., 1942; John T. Doran.
Malden, Nov., 1942; Leroy E. Twisbell.
Springfield, Nov., 1942; George A. Burridge.
Boston, July, 1943[1]; Edward J. Bowes.
Fitchburg, Nov., 1943[1]; Watson H. Otis.
Marlboro, Dec., 1943; John B. Rice.
Attleboro, Nov., 1944; Frank E. Straker.
Needham, Nov., 1944; Derwood A. Newman.

Group V 2. Four Evening Distributive Occupation Schools

Springfield, Oct., 1941; George A. Burridge.
Boston, April, 1943[1]; Edward J. Bowes.
Cambridge, July, 1944; Charles S. Harrington.
Salem, Aug., 1944; Agnes V. Cragen.

[1] Re-established.

Table No. 3. Summarized Financial Statement - all types of schools: by cities, towns and counties

School Year ending August 31, 1945

Key to types of schools: I. INDUSTRIAL 1. Day a. Boys (Unit Trade), b. Girls (Unit Trade), c. Industrial Departments, d. General Departments, 2. Short Unit Courses a. Boys 3. Part-time a. Cooperative 1. Regular Trade Extension, 2. Unit Trade, b. Trade Preparatory, c. Apprenticeship, d. Vocational Art, 4. Evening a. Men: II. CONTINUATION: III. HOUSEHOLD ARTS 1. Day a. School, b. High School Department, c. General Department, 2. Evening: IV. AGRICULTURAL 1. Day a. School, b. High School Department, 2. Evening: V. DISTRIBUTIVE OCCUPATIONS 1. Part-time a. Cooperative, b. Part-time, 2. Evening.

CITIES, TOWNS AND COUNTIES	Grand Total, All Expenditures (f, 4) (line 25, page 4, Annual Returns)	Total Construction (item 5, page 4, Annual Returns)	Total Equipment (line 6, page 4, Annual Returns)	Total Maintenance (a-e) (item f, page 3, Annual Returns)	Total Gross Maintenance Cost (Includes cost to places paying tuition) Column 5 of this table plus items on tuition affidavits	Total Maintenance Income derived from sources other than local taxation: in schools (line 9, page 4, Annual Returns); in agricultural departments, one-half, three-fourths, or all of tuition claims paid (column 10 of this table) plus one-half of items 7A and 7A-1 (Sales-Fund Funds (columns 7A & 7A-1 of this table)	Tuition Claims, paid or unpaid, Non-Residents and State Wards (lines 10 and 10A, page 4, Annual Returns)	Smith-Hughes (line 12A, page 4, Annual Returns	George-Deen (line 12B, page 4 Annual Returns)	Other items (line 11, page 4, Annual Returns)	Gifts (line 12A, page 4, Annual Returns)	Net Maintenance Sum (item j, Annual Returns: in schools column 5 minus column 6 of this table; in agricultural departments sums of lines 32 and 33, page 3, Annual Returns, less portion of line 10 which is to be reimbursed to place of residence and one-half of lines 12A, and 12A-1, page 4, Annual Returns)	REIMBURSEMENT: Net Maintenance Reimbursement (item k, Annual Returns: in schools one-half of column 6 of this table; in agricultural departments two-thirds of line 32 and 33, page 3, Annual Returns, less that portion of line 10 which is to be reimbursed to place of residence and one-half of lines 10A, 12A, and 12A-1, page 4, Annual Returns)	Tuition Reimbursement (one-half three-fourths, or all of column 7 of this table), (exclusive of tuition for resident State Wards)	Total Reimbursement (cost to the State) (sums of columns 9 and 10)	PRODUCTIVITY: Cash received from Work and Products (line 13, page 4, Annual Returns)	Equivalents (line 13A, page 4, Annual Returns)	Actual Credits (line 14, page 4, Annual Returns)	Total tangible productivity Includes Cash, Credit, etc.) (Column 17, pages 6, 8, 10, 12 and Column 19, page 4, Annual Returns)	Student Hours (column 45, Table 6)
1	2	3	4	5	5A	6	7	7A	7A-11	7B	7C	8	9	10	11	12	12A	13	14	15
Abington III 3	83.14	---	---	83.14	153.54	60.00	---	---	60.00	---	---	23.14	11.57	---	11.57	---	---	---	160.00	600
Adams III 1b	2,556.73	---	---	2,556.73	2,556.73	361.71	216.64	145.07	---	---	---	2,195.02	1,097.51	108.32	1,205.83	---	---	---	585.70	12,293
Agawam III 1b, IV 1b	4,431.76	---	13.93	4,417.83	4,417.83	1,067.28	---	284.88	1,556.24	---	---	2,662.79	1,605.72	---	1,605.72	---	---	---	14,889.78	29,526
Andover II	268.80	---	---	268.80	277.20	---	---	---	---	---	---	268.80	134.40	---	134.40	---	---	---	220.75	980
Arlington I 3b	2,500.00	---	---	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	---	---	2,500.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,780
Ashfield IV 1b	2,770.46	---	---	2,770.46	2,770.46	518.00	462.00	336.25	143.75	---	---	1,970.13	1,164.71	277.00	1,441.71	---	---	---	7,484.04	44,375
Attleboro III 1c, V 1b, I 1a,1d,3b, II	20,100.25	2,160.00	---	17,940.25	17,940.25	1,548.52	712.09	476.63	349.00	10.80	---	16,391.73	8,241.71	310.20	8,551.91	---	---	---	2,038.00	72,791
Avon III 1b	1,079.73	---	---	1,079.73	1,079.73	53.45	---	53.45	---	---	---	1,026.28	513.14	---	513.14	---	---	---	528.34	6,998
Barnstable III 1b, IV 1b, I 1a,1d,3b	20,274.02	408.18	1,257.18	18,608.66	18,608.66	4,074.43	100.00	1,119.70	2,485.25	---	---	14,471.28	7,908.08	50.00	7,958.08	799.44	29.50	---	11,019.81	73,040
Belchertown III 1b	1,894.80	---	---	1,894.80	1,894.80	223.98	---	83.99	139.99	---	---	1,670.82	835.41	---	835.41	---	---	---	473.73	15,563
Belmont I 1d	31,433.24	204.20	4,022.32	27,206.72	27,206.72	8,118.78	---	221.46	7,557.28	---	---	19,067.94	9,543.97	---	9,543.97	340.04	---	---	2,606.45	90,510
Beverly III 1b 3, I 1a,3a,3b,4c	59,165.32	280.50	1,151.27	57,733.75	57,764.00	16,339.95	2,467.50	3,954.98	960.00	53.75	5,625.00	41,393.77	20,698.88	1,233.75	21,930.63	2,855.33	80.00	343.42	58,088.27	262,960
Boston I 1a, 1b, 1c, 1d, 2a, 3a, 3b, 4a, II III 1b, 1c, 3, IV 1b	1,141,736.62	3,018.56	8,460.51	1,130,257.55	1,130,411.34	125,525.06	33,662.85	83,302.42	8,893.09	2,709.78	---	990,665.16	497,316.62	16,869.75	514,186.37	17,815.64	---	---	569,899.25	4,338,580
Bourne III 1b, V 1a, 1b, 2	2,791.16	6.57	37.29	2,747.30	2,747.30	22.91	---	22.91	---	---	---	2,724.39	1,362.20	---	1,362.20	---	---	---	2,143.42	24,076
Bristol County IV 1a, 3	136,271.85	2,460.39	873.94	132,937.52	132,937.52	40,245.19	2,408.00	2,912.81	912.67	6,094.09	---	92,692.33	46,346.17	1,204.00	47,550.17	28,017.62	---	---	104,631.68	200,792

1	2	3	4	5	5A	6	7	7A	7A-1[1]	7B	7C	8	9	10	11	12	12A	13	14	15
Brockton I 1d, II, III 1b, 1c, 3, V 1a, 1b	40,362.64	---	1,078.36	39,284.28	39,284.28	8,376.61	1,971.18	1,348.21	4,777.36	93.00	---	30,907.67	15,619.78	819.66	16,439.44	191.86	---	---	13,757.24	167,018
Cambridge I 1d, 4a, II, III 1c, 3, V2	41,002.40	---	427.90	40,574.50	41,014.10	1,549.55	245.68	1,290.85	15.00	---	---	39,024.97	19,589.81	44.52	19,634.33	---	---	---	6,232.29	164,708
Chicopee I 1a, 1d, 3b, 4a, II, III 1b 3	80,128.23	316.60	---	79,811.63	80,560.55	2,096.49	225.99	1,488.99	150.00	76.96	---	77,715.14	38,857.57	112.99	38,970.66	164.55	---	---	25,197.15	195,501
Dartmouth III 1b, IV 1b	5,617.72	---	---	5,617.72	5,617.72	363.76	---	613.00	---	---	---	5,255.96	3,071.76	---	3,071.76	---	---	---	8,328.96	24,739
Deerfield III 1b, IV 1b	7,161.19	---	369.67	6,791.52	6,791.52	1,761.00	311.56	106.89	2,798.40	---	---	2,345.65	1,168.30	174.58	1,342.88	---	---	---	7,945.27	47,532
Dighton I 1d, III 1b, 3	9,540.48	152.44	147.91	9,240.11	9,240.11	4,596.39	2,534.00	284.02	1,659.50	4.57	---	4,645.72	2,321.86	1,267.00	3,588.86	53.00	61.00	---	4,873.55	58,157
Essex County III 1a, 3 IV 1a, 3	242,306.17	8,854.95	4,736.24	228,714.98	228,714.98	50,698.99	3,318.80	8,142.00	4,908.00	2,181.25	---	178,015.99	89,008.00	1,659.40	90,667.40	32,146.94	---	---	146,195.10	304,969
Everett I 1a, 1d, 3b, II, III 1b, 1c, 3	86,470.75	---	2,180.30	84,290.45	84,290.45	11,163.59	8,200.87	2,120.56	231.00	---	---	73,126.56	36,563.28	4,100.43	40,663.71	161.35	9.20	460.90	18,180.24	319,266
Fall River I 1a, 1d, 4a, III 1b, 1c, 3	97,520.28	6,039.82	1,433.52	90,046.94	90,046.94	15,307.02	521.00	1,684.62	9,505.00	1,227.51	---	74,759.96	37,369.96	280.50	37,650.46	2,166.89	---	---	19,887.20	257,416
Falmouth III 1b, IV 1b	5,836.55	---	---	5,836.55	5,836.55	935.45	581.54	615.67	---	---	---	4,889.59	2,811.13	290.77	3,101.90	---	---	---	3,998.82	22,929
Fitchburg I 1d, III 1b, 1c, 3 V 1b	44,680.94	430.00	1,025.83	43,225.11	43,732.28	12,468.56	1,884.13	588.90	9,845.22	---	---	30,756.55	15,378.27	942.27	16,320.54	143.55	36.50	---	8,967.64	227,741
Framingham I 3b	2,930.64	1,028.22	1,603.01	299.41	299.41	192.00	---	---	192.00	---	---	107.41	85.70	---	85.70	---	---	---	---	1,162
Gardner I 3b	192.00	---	---	192.00	192.00	192.00	---	---	192.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,868
Gloucester I 1d, 3b, 4b, III3	37,041.22	1.72	1,283.96	35,755.54	35,769.90	9,401.48	2,157.44	671.08	4,758.50	---	---	26,354.06	13,177.03	1,078.72	14,255.75	1,138.23	57.80	621.43	14,925.69	165,909
Great Barrington III 1b	2,346.21	---	101.37	2,244.84	2,244.84	342.97	75.00	167.97	---	---	---	2,001.87	1,000.93	37.50	1,038.43	---	---	---	665.60	11,366
Greenfield I 1a, 1d, 3b, III 1b	44,733.76	1,127.93	320.10	43,285.73	43,285.73	10,305.59	4,789.61	1,009.46	5,868.00	---	---	32,980.14	16,608.33	2,421.55	19,029.88	---	117.48	501.04	14,714.50	174,989
Hadley III 1b	2,044.52	---	---	2,044.52	2,044.52	338.28	186.00	99.25	65.03	---	---	1,706.24	853.12	78.00	931.12	---	---	---	315.75	8,981
Hatfield III 1b, IV 1b	4,851.11	400.26	119.80	4,331.05	4,331.05	345.25	---	465.45	98.81	---	---	3,607.62	2,068.97	---	2,068.97	---	---	---	7,162.26	24,091
Haverhill I 1a, 1d, 3b, 4b, II, III 1b, 3	63,168.76	540.70	1,152.46	61,475.60	61,475.60	13,172.36	1,410.67	2,293.61	7,851.25	555.84	---	68,303.24	34,418.62	438.33	34,856.95	176.19	291.74	593.06	22,005.84	407,666
Holliston III 1b	960.67	---	---	960.67	960.67	76.35	---	76.35	---	---	---	884.52	442.26	---	442.26	---	---	---	380.35	3,982
Holyoke I 1a, 3b, 4a, III 1c, 3	83,188.98	84.50	224.37	82,879.61	82,973.75	12,304.45	6,275.58	2,378.94	3,161.00	---	---	70,575.06	35,267.53	3,157.79	38,425.32	306.22	---	182.71	42,848.09	292,257
Hudson I 3b, III 1b, 3, IV 1b, 3	7,057.99	27.97	---	7,030.02	7,030.02	3,050.02	923.04	384.21	3,175.31	---	---	2,645.71	1,405.42	473.48	1,878.90	---	---	---	19,573.08	45,632
Lawrence I 1d, 4a, II, III 1c, 3	46,439.70	---	259.62	46,180.08	46,198.08	3,574.67	725.00	2,742.62	---	60.00	---	42,605.41	21,302.71	361.50	21,664.21	49.05	---	---	34,537.98	65,390
Lee III 1b	2,255.05	---	---	2,255.05	2,255.05	322.18	200.00	122.16	---	---	---	1,932.87	966.48	100.00	1,066.48	---	---	---	582.00	5,438
Leominster I 1a, 1d, II, III 1c, 3	44,593.22	3,400.18	108.20	41,084.84	41,498.41	10,386.08	4,124.76	934.77	4,835.00	---	---	30,698.76	15,426.10	1,985.66	17,411.76	38.15	---	482.40	15,122.25	139,975
Lowell I 1a, II, III 1a, 3 V 1a	95,188.92	---	2,109.92	93,079.00	93,079.00	16,919.88	7,555.60	3,472.29	5,768.30	---	---	76,159.12	38,154.56	3,854.30	42,008.86	104.05	16.64	---	32,408.32	316,681
Lynn I 1a, 1d, 3b, 4a, II, III 1c, 3, V1b	58,620.54	462.32	910.02	57,248.20	57,628.13	14,593.46	1,141.40	2,444.07	1,171.00	488.26	---	42,197.42	21,098.71	570.70	21,669.41	9,348.75	---	---	26,950.13	70,215
Malden I 1a, V 1b	28,506.25	---	723.56	27,782.69	29,345.05	4,336.51	1,570.80	718.39	1,580.00	---	---	23,446.16	11,723.09	785.40	12,508.49	321.22	28.00	148.10	5,816.17	92,614
Marlboro I 1a, V 1b	6,325.84	1,600.00	886.53	3,839.31	6,471.86	1,283.32	---	---	1,026.00	---	---	2,565.99	1,278.00	---	1,278.00	---	77.60	180.72	1,169.50	21,625
Marshfield III 1b	2,295.47	---	---	2,295.47	2,295.47	76.35	---	76.35	---	---	---	2,219.12	1,109.56	---	1,109.56	---	---	---	395.25	22,684
Medfield III 3	305.55	---	---	305.55	305.55	180.00	---	---	180.00	---	---	125.55	82.78	---	82.78	---	---	---	469.58	1,374
Medford I 1a, 1d, 3b, 4a, III 3, V 1a, 2	77,663.66	---	473.37	77,190.29	77,190.29	11,397.95	2,452.46	1,813.01	5,726.59	---	---	65,792.34	32,909.99	1,212.42	34,122.41	216.23	.44	1,189.22	14,613.64	388,174
Methuen III 3	3,809.96	---	---	3,809.96	3,809.96	458.33	---	160.33	---	298.00	---	3,351.65	1,675.82	---	1,675.82	---	---	---	15,879.05	23,255
Middleboro IV 1b	3,330.00	---	---	3,330.00	3,330.00	563.39	103.00	284.64	738.75	---	---	2,397.35	1,533.58	51.50	1,585.08	---	---	---	18,599.59	60,235
Milford I 1a, 3b, II	2,720.18	---	---	2,720.18	2,720.18	1,495.36	---	61.86	1,437.50	---	---	1,220.82	810.41	---	810.41	---	---	---	85.05	4,307
Nantucket I 1d, III 3	10,630.63	1,033.00	2.50	9,595.13	9,595.13	1,339.83	---	139.60	1,235.00	---	---	7,695.80	3,847.90	---	3,847.90	354.85	---	---	7,786.55	41,099
Needham V 1b	180.00	---	---	180.00	180.00	30.00	---	---	30.00	---	---	180.00	75.00	---	75.00	---	---	---	---	816
New Bedford I 1a, 1d, 3b, 4a, II, III 1a,1c, 3	227,838.71	---	860.31	226,978.40	226,978.40	38,022.58	21,183.48	8,605.05	4,812.75	---	---	188,955.82	94,791.91	10,277.74	105,069.65	3,340.27	346.48	34.35	90,551.30	945,739
Newburyport I 1a, III 1b	17,375.85	44.01	255.85	17,075.99	17,075.99	9,598.00	726.95	82.69	6,325.00	106.24	---	7,477.99	3,738.99	363.47	4,102.46	276.98	20.37	57.77	3,694.52	76,279
New Salem III 1b, IV 1b	8,293.59	500.00	255.84	7,537.75	7,537.75	3,502.21	2,800.50	493.44	1,687.50	9.00	---	2,511.49	946.48	1,929.00	2,875.48	---	---	---	15,130.90	46,037
Newton I 1a, 1d, 3b, 3c, 4a, III 1c, 3 V 1a, 1b	115,455.17	3,408.96	656.19	111,390.02	111,405.62	21,438.87	9,700.41	2,880.63	7,950.86	7.05	---	89,981.15	45,044.00	4,781.78	49,825.78	461.98	113.85	534.14	21,690.38	358,903
Norfolk County IV 1a, 3	133,717.45	6,226.58	2,919.62	124,571.25	124,571.25	39,362.84	3,270.00	4,949.12	839.50	9,433.32	---	65,208.41	42,604.21	1,635.00	44,239.21	20,870.90	---	---	116,390.75	289,860
North Adams I 1a, 3b, III 1b	13,817.21	217.00	968.42	12,631.79	12,631.79	2,630.78	335.33	343.78	1,916.00	133.17	---	10,235.51	5,116.76	119.42	5,236.18	---	---	---	2,784.72	69,164
Northampton I 1a, 3c, 4a, III 1a, IV 1a	100,716.47	439.00	1,005.80	99,271.67	99,352.87	44,398.57	11,216.56	2,515.03	8,977.23	7,977.10	---	54,875.10	27,626.05	5,418.28	33,044.33	13,715.65	---	---	47,516.59	150,954
Northbridge I 1d, 4a, II, III 1b, 1c, 3	12,198.84	---	157.49	12,041.35	12,041.35	862.65	126.60	467.80	52.00	---	---	11,378.70	5,689.35	63.30	5,752.65	16.25	---	---	10,585.55	70,126
Norton III 1b	1,265.82	---	---	1,265.82	1,265.82	654.16	---	---	654.16	8,324.39	===	611.66	305.83	---	305.83	---	---	---	189.49	3,389
Norwood I 1a, 1b, III 3, V 1a, 2	53,290.94	20.00	386.49	52,884.45	52,884.45	25,828.95	3,191.64	885.96	7,914.96	10.00	---	27,055.50	13,752.75	1,370.82	15,123.57	5,711.95	---	---	6,738.40	132,667
Oak Bluffs I 1a	3,278.54	---	---	3,278.54	3,278.54	101.83	---	91.83	---	182.00	---	3,176.71	1,588.35	---	1,588.35	---	---	---	2,442.05	21,063
Palmer III 1b	5,305.22	---	---	5,305.22	5,305.22	296.82	---	114.52	---			5,008.70	2,504.35	---	2,504.35	---	---	---	1,927.91	33,276

1	2	3	4	5	5A	6	7	7A	7A-1[1]	7B	7C	8	9	10	11	12	12A	13	14	15
Peabody I 1a	21,603.79	15,681.27	1,049.89	4,672.63	4,897.63	2,767.85	---	---	2,708.00	---	---	1,904.78	952.39	---	952.39	---	---	99.24	396.75	23,692
Pittsfield I 1a, 1d, 3b, 3c, 4a, II, III 1b, 1c, 3, V 1a, 1b	76,390.74	646.00	328.03	75,414.71	76,414.71	22,066.55	5,088.50	1,579.73	14,318.39	---	---	55,358.16	26,679.08	2,495.50	29,174.58	186.53	305.70	627.70	17,761.49	498,625
Plymouth I 3b, III 3	1,192.00	---	---	1,192.00	1,192.00	1,158.00	---	---	1,158.00	---	---	34.00	17.00	---	17.00	---	---	---	210.00	16,099
Provincetown III 1b	1,135.98	---	---	1,135.98	1,135.98	408.92	355.46	53.44	---	---	---	727.06	363.53	177.74	541.27	---	---	---	164.00	4,575
Quincy I 1a	48,344.26	19.85	940.59	47,383.82	47,383.82	7,031.60	3,621.92	1,928.31	---	92.50	---	40,352.22	20,274.66	1,702.61	21,977.07	353.61	39.40	1,016.86	8,527.75	211,722
Randolph III 1b, 3	3,584.52	---	---	3,584.52	3,584.52	310.87	---	190.87	120.00	---	---	3,273.65	1,636.82	---	1,636.82	---	---	---	164.55	28,891
Rockport III 3	492.75	---	---	492.75	492.75	286.54	---	30.54	256.00	---	---	207.21	103.61	---	103.61	---	---	---	718.92	92
Salem I 1a, 1d, 3b, II, III 1a, 3, V 1b, 2	39,078.61	383.76	373.78	38,321.27	38,405.87	11,744.88	608.25	908.17	2,247.50	5,222.87	---	26,576.41	13,288.20	305.15	13,591.35	2,360.15	---	98.92	16,318.94	156,740
Scituate III 1b	3,082.78	---	---	3,082.78	3,082.78	129.79	---	129.79	---	---	---	2,953.99	1,476.49	---	1,476.49	---	---	---	794.10	37,309
Shelburne I 1d, III 1b, IV 1b	14,562.05	240.00	171.44	14,150.61	14,150.61	5,640.53	4,973.89	1,103.40	367.50	---	---	8,403.41	4,555.55	2,807.54	7,391.09	---	---	---	14,833.59	136,945
Somerset III 3	1,246.25	---	---	1,246.25	1,246.25	114.98	53.90	61.08	---	---	---	1,131.27	565.64	26.95	592.59	---	---	---	3,693.00	5,379
Somerville I 1a, 1d, II, III 1b, 1c, 3	80,336.99	---	352.73	79,984.26	80,770.22	10,303.77	7,694.08	1,984.10	---	165,18	---	69,680.49	34,972.93	3,818.19	38,791.12	354.24	413.66	22.97	16,108.88	356,163
Southbridge I 1a, 1d, 3a, 4a, II, III 1b, 3	58,493.13	---	984.17	55,506.96	55,506.96	12,069.65	3,011.93	3,148.43	4,992.61	70.98	390.00	43,449.11	21,724.55	1,505.96	23,230.51	361.46	32.80	51.64	5,081.89	307,635
Springfield I 1a, 1b, 1d, 3b, III 1c, 3	240,828.68	8,310.40	430.81	231,887.47	231,954.15	81,307.88	29,200.65	7,431.00	7,766.50	545.10	---	180,379.59	90,261.40	14,528.72	104,790.12	4,035.43	---	2,509.20	42,989.10	1,053,728
Stockbridge IV 1b	2,857.62	---	---	2,857.62	2,857.62	379.25	351.24	427.78	---	---	---	2,341.50	1,634.45	165.82	1,800.07	---	---	---	6,407.62	13,984
Taunton I 1d, II, III 1c	20,376.86	---	1,431.48	18,945.38	18,945.38	2,597.28	546.38	786.75	1,100.03	---	---	16,348.10	8,174.05	273.16	8,447.23	164.15	---	---	13,225.70	120,143
Templeton IV 1b	3,818.74	---	231.91	3,586.83	3,586.83	506.61	369.14	334.08	---	---	---	2,976.71	1,315.61	230.27	2,056.18	---	---	---	7,693.55	29,289
Tisbury I 1a	2,921.39	---	---	2,921.39	2,921.39	113.43	---	113.43	---	---	---	2,807.96	1,403.98	---	1,403.98	---	---	---	2,717.69	10,688
Townsend III 1b	1,740.79	---	---	1,740.79	1,740.79	80.07	---	38.17	41.90	---	---	1,660.72	830.36	---	830.36	---	---	---	97.96	6,106
Tyringham IV 3	70.00	---	---	70.00	70.00	77.00	---	---	77.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,016.00	---
Waltham I 1a, 1b, 3a, 3c, III 3	67,130.85	3,366.60	488.75	63,078.10	63,832.98	21,614.95	4,705.80	1,754.90	9,869.21	2,173.01	---	41,460.15	20,730.07	2,352.90	23,082.97	3,089.84	---	22.09	93,939.86	241,636
Webster I 1d, II, III 1b, 3	7,333.92	---	---	7,333.92	7,333.92	705.54	337.42	114.52	242.60	11.60	---	6,628.38	3,314.19	168.71	3,482.90	---	---	---	3,233.05	52,263
Wellfleet III 1b	985.98	---	---	985.98	985.98	451.42	---	---	451.42	---	---	534.56	267.28	---	267.28	---	---	---	598.56	5,717
West Bridgewater III 1b	1,845.44	---	1.20	1,844.24	1,844.24	860.54	---	30.54	830.00	---	---	983.70	491.85	---	491.85	---	---	---	348.05	13,810
Westfield I 1a, 3b, IV 1b	48,114.24	---	295.00	47,819.24	47,819.24	6,505.78	3,539.00	1,084.08	2,592.61	3,934.39	---	38,586.54	19,288.27	1,769.50	21,057.77	866.38	---	---	11,892.79	169,754
Westport I 1d, III 1b, IV 1b	8,192.82	93.77	40.35	8,058.70	8,058.70	2,094.31	---	564.65	1,770.00	---	---	5,721.15	3,048.74	---	3,048.74	---	---	---	11,472.87	40,410
West Springfield IV 1b	3,609.53	---	---	3,609.53	3,609.53	352.82	100.00	249.24	1,556.00	---	---	1,773.30	1,123.99	50.00	1,173.99	---	---	---	16,478.45	61,148
Weymouth I 1a, III 1b	59,359.74	---	788.13	58,571.61	58,826.02	9,430.43	5,061.70	1,789.66	---	---	---	49,141.18	24,689.55	2,471.89	27,101.44	1,473.63	---	1,106.44	22,517.81	178,795
Williamstown IV 1b	4,243.30	299.07	244.67	3,699.56	3,699.56	309.53	151.50	445.06	---	---	---	3,664.56	1,832.20	87.00	1,760.20	---	---	---	8,615.50	23,185
Winchendon III 1b	1,951.85	---	---	1,951.85	1,951.85	242.18	---	122.16	120.00	---	---	1,709.69	854.85	---	854.85	---	---	---	1,196.93	15,879
Worcester I 1a, 1b, 3b, 3c, 4a, II, III 1a, 3, IV 1b, V 1a, 1b	512,990.22	2,550.47	4,950.62	505,489.13	505,489.13	161,955.45	63,109.24	12,629.10	7,696.33	62,463.63	---	343,130.22	172,565.83	31,357.77	203,623.60	17,651.70	249.88	250.25	132,916.66	1,614,057
Cost to places paying tuition in, but not maintaining this type or work					265,377.23[2]															
Total - All Schools	4,767,634.89	77,126.77	57,825.12	4,632,683.00	4,907,389.88	947,951.60	278,855.08	172,173.03	209,703.55	114,881.28	6,015.00	3,657,614.78	1,837,551.31	138,572.08	1,976,123.39	172,165.44	2,327.94	11,043.38	2,117,151.20	16,844,900
Tuition Paid for Non-Residents	274,608.88	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
State Office Administration	49,435.88	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Transportation	29,461.14	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Commonwealth of Massachusetts[3]	20,651.48	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,088.00	18,563.48	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
GRAND TOTAL - State and Municipalities	5,141,790.27	77,126.77	57,825.12	4,632,683.00	4,907,389.88	947,951.60	278,855.08	174,261.03	228,267.03	114,881.28	6,015.00	3,657,614.78	1,837,551.31	138,572.08	1,976,123.39	172,165.44	2,327.94	11,043.38	2,117,151.20	16,844,900

[1] Special distribution of Federal Funds

[2] Includes $4,128.20 for resident State Wards and $760.79 for non-resident State Wards

[3] Includes salaries and travel of supervisors

Table No. 5 - Earnings of vocational agricultural pupils from projects and other supervised work during the periods covered by their school attendance

A. School year ending August 31, 1945

Vocational Agricultural Schools	Enrollment	Ownership Projects	Other Supervised Agricultural Work	Prizes Won[1]	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Schools	516	70,041.87	208,140.47	94.50	278,276.84
Departments	1,049	52,195.93	369,293.07	390.12	461,879.12

[1]Prizes included 10 firsts, 10 seconds, 9 thirds, 1 fourth, 1 fifth, 7 Certificates, 1 Gold Cup, 4 Agricultural Foundation Awards.

Totals for	Enrolment			Earnings		Grand Totals		
	Boys	Girls	Totals	Farm Work[1]	Other Work[2]	CASH	CREDIT	Total Cash and Credit
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1912	66	4	70	$ 9,754.23	$ 1,345.50	$ ----	$ ----	$ 11,100.17
1913	86	3	89	15,399.90	2,582.61	----	----	17,982.15
1914	230	5	235	37,936.67	4,124.06	----	----	42,060.75
1915	413	5	418	51,279.89	4,974.86	25,229.73	31,025.02	56,254.75
1916	489	8	497	75,766.53	8,406.90	44,977.15	39,196.28	84,173.43
1917	511	7	518	111,500.87	8,808.16	63,751.26	56,557.77	120,309.03
1918	314	8	322	108,895.59	12,927.39	65,483.12	59,208.36	124,669.47
1919	305	1	306	106,465.93	12,236.43	64,651.15	54,061.15	118,702.36
1920	526	—	526	114,680.40	----	----	----	114,680.40
1921	643	—	643	120,788.07	----	----	----	120,788.07
1922	908	—	908	129,871.48	----	----	----	129,871.48
1923	840	—	840	161,183.47	----	----	----	161,183.47
1924	733	—	733	167,708.92	----	----	----	167,708.92
1925	670	—	670	187,539.91	----	----	----	187,539.91
1926	631	—	631	198,663.57	----	----	----	198,663.57
1927	709	—	709	251,221.10	----	----	----	251,221.10

1928	756	—	756	257,226.65	----	----	----	257,226.65
1929	835	—	835	301,489.35	----	----	----	301,489.35
1930	939	—	939	335,545.01	----	----	----	335,545.01
1931	1,019	—	1,019	288,826.89	----	----	----	288,826.89
1932	1,182	—	1,182	286,466.04	----	----	----	286,466.04
1933	1,347	—	1,347	299,649.42	----	----	----	299,649.42
1934	1,397	—	1,397	284,979.89	----	----	----	284,979.89
1935	1,339	—	1,339	271,923.82	----	----	----	271,923.82
1936	1,297	—	1,297	305,810.24	----	----	----	305,810.24
1937	1,282	—	1,282	282,668.68	----	----	----	282,668.68
1938	1,322	—	1,322	315,107.90	----	----	----	315,107.90
1939	1,430	—	1,430	310,102.52	----	----	----	310,102.52
1940	1,562	—	1,562	360,999.58	----	----	----	360,999.58
1941	1,486	—	1,486	331,113.30	----	----	----	331,113.30
1942	1,036	—	1,036	343,259.56	----	----	----	343,259.56
1943	1,265	—	1,265	428,633.58	----	----	----	428,633.58
1944	1,000	—	1,000	458,814.09	----	----	----	458,814.09

*The totals in this column include "Ownership projects" and "Other supervised farm work", thus the old and new tabulations may be compared as to volume of agricultural earnings.

†Earnings from "Other work" were reported during the years 1912 to 1919 as a check on the motives of pupils and a measure of their real interest in agriculture. Every year, with the "Home project" methods dominant in instruction, agricultural interest had been evident and agricultural earnings so overwhelmingly predominant that returns on "Other work" have been discontinued since 1919.

TABLE NO. 6 - Vital Statistics by types of schools and departments

School year ending August 31, 1945

Counties Cities, Towns and Departments 1944-1945	Enrollment	Number of Non-Residents	Membership at close of year	DISTRIBUTION OF ENROLLMENT BY MEMBERSHIP AND ATTENDANCE: Average Membership	Per cent of Attendance	Number of Graduates	Total Withdrawals	Total number of different teachers employed	Student hours
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
GROUP I 1a. Day Industrial Schools (Boys)	7073	1367	4114	5124.6	89.6	751	4070	497	6,444,647
GROUP I 1b. Day Industrial Schools (Girls)	1060	235	523	738.2	88.6	232	628	90	968,234
GROUP I 1c. Industrial Department	1023	6	422	600.5	88.9	---	765	56	438,439
GROUP I 1d. General Department (Boys)	2656	235	1485	1766.2	84.4	100	1615	207	1,936,662
GROUP I 2a. Short Unit Courses	33	--	14	15.0	95.3	---	18	2	3,042
GROUP I 3a. (1) Part-time Cooperative - Regular Trade Extension	821	9	573	540.6	94.9	97	715	61	1,156,183
GROUP I 3a. (2) Part-time Cooperative (Unit Trade)	198	58	89	116.7	91.9	30	115	16	204,821
GROUP I 3b. Trade Preparatory	2089	--	385	1321.6	80.0	---	1686	125	207,193

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
GROUP I 3c. Apprentice-ship	134	--	61	80.5	86.6	--	79	15	49,967
GROUP I 3d. Vocational Art Classes	248	--	243	245.5	100.0	--	5	1	3,302
GROUP I 4a. Evening Industrial (Men)	1978	356	918	1126.9	78.1	--	1002	130	122,553
GROUP I 4b. Evening Industrial (Women)	41	---	19	35.9	88.4	--	41	2	5,136
GROUP II Continuation Schools	2868	261	901	1091.0	82.0	571	1692	127	155,139
GROUP III 1a. Household Arts Schools	561	80	351	449.7	88.1	99	303	70	539,436
GROUP III 1b. Household Arts Departments	1848	104	1357	1636.5	90.1	261	983	197	1,931,319
GROUP III 1c. General Departments (Girls)	761	24	338	477.9	81.4	84	544	94	524,983
GROUP III 3. Evening Practical Arts	11231	666	--	7638.0	82.0	--	---	342	559,974
GROUP IV 1a. Agricultural Schools	510	70	326	391.9	86.9	34	193	51	717,654
GROUP IV 1b. Agricultural Departments (Day)	539	158	364	443.3	92.3	29	242	62	574,691
GROUP IV 3. Agricultural Department (Eve.)	76	--	--	--	--	--	--	9	---
GROUP V 1a. Cooperative Distributive Occupations	141	8	35	119.3	86.4	55	139	44	193,273

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
GROUP V 1b. Part-time Distributive Occupations	954	51	878	919.3	87.4	--	296	33	8532
GROUP V 2. Evening Distributive Occupations	270	99	234	256.0	89.1	--	36	12	2972
Grand Total for all types	37161	3825	13668	25159.1	87.9	2343	15170	2251	16,848,92

TABLE NO. 7 - USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS

SMITH-HUGHES AND GEORGE-DEAN (VOCATIONAL)

A. Distribution for Federal Fiscal year ending June 30, 1948

	Salary Expenditure Against which we match Federal (Smith-Hughes and George-Deen) Funds	SMITH-HUGHES: Salaries of Teachers, Directors, & Supervisors			GEORGE-DEAN: Salaries and Travel of Teachers, Directors and Supervisors					Smith-Hughes and George-Deen
		Agriculture	Trade and Industrial and Home Economics	Total	Agriculture	Home Economics	Trade and Industrial	Distributive Occupations	Total	
gton	$ ---	$ ---	$ ---	$ ---	$ ---	$ 60.00	$ ---	$ ---	$ 60.00	$ 60.00
	1776.77	---	146.07	146.07	---	---	---	---	---	146.07
	2196.07	231.43	53.45	284.88	---	250.00	---	---	250.00	534.88
er	161.27	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
gton	---	---	---	---	---	---	3814.93	---	3814.93	3814.93
ield	1916.94	338.25	---	338.25	143.75	---	---	---	143.75	482.00
bero	7295.63	---	476.63	476.63	---	---	324.00	25.00	349.00	825.63
	1020.98	---	53.45	53.45	---	---	---	---	---	53.45
table	9753.47	818.32	300.76	1119.70	---	204.00	2281.25	---	2485.25	3604.95
ertown	1323.08	---	83.99	83.99	---	139.99	---	---	139.99	223.98
nt	5499.19	---	221.46	221.46	---	---	8707.28	---	8707.28	8928.74
rly	30,980.19	---	3954.98	3954.98	---	456.00	504.00	---	960.00	4914.98
on	590,567.10	1317.39	61,985.03	63,302.42	---	---	15,488.78	5404.31	16,893.09	82,195.51
ve	1303.43	---	22.91	22.91	---	---	---	---	---	22.91
tel County	19,916.37	2812.81	---	2812.81	146.00	---	---	---	146.00	2958.81
kton	19,625.78	---	1343.21	1543.21	---	---	3506.47	1270.89	4777.36	6120.57
bridge	17,878.20	---	1290.86	1290.86	---	---	---	15.00	15.00	1305.86
ope	29,887.71	---	1488.99	1488.99	---	---	186.00	---	186.00	1674.99
outh	3,996.24	498.47	114.53	613.00	---	---	---	---	---	613.00
field	1,395.32	---	106.89	106.89	5771.92	---	---	---	5771.92	5878.81
ton	3,998.50	---	254.02	254.02	---	222.00	1437.50	---	1659.50	1913.52
n County	56,819.15	6515.75	1626.25	8142.00	1920.00	1200.00	---	---	3120.00	11262.00
tt	44,630.28	---	2120.56	2120.56	---	---	200.00	---	200.00	2320.56
River	31,074.80	---	1884.62	1884.62	---	903.00	14,460.00	---	15,363.00	17,252.62
outh	4,257.37	462.87	152.70	615.57	---	---	---	---	---	615.57
burg	8,520.73	---	2556.90	2556.90	---	2403.84	969.86	28.00	3,301.70	5,860.60
ingham	---	---	---	---	---	---	192.00	---	192.00	192.00
er	---	---	---	---	---	---	192.00	---	192.00	192.00
ester	13,903.65	---	671.08	671.08	---	---	4358.50	---	4358.50	5,029.58
t Barrington	1,852.21	---	167.97	167.97	---	---	---	---	---	167.97
field	16,628.56	---	1009.46	1009.46	---	240.00	3692.00	---	3932.00	4,941.46
ley	1,358.95	---	99.25	99.25	---	83.03	---	---	83.03	182.28
ield	3,054.08	373.86	91.62	465.48	48.21	40.60	---	---	88.81	554.29
hill	44,545.07	---	2301.25	2301.25	---	---	12,167.25	---	12,167.25	14,468.50
lston	541.41	---	76.35	76.35	---	---	---	---	---	76.35
ke	40,121.42	---	2378.94	2378.94	---	1311.00	2010.00	---	3,321.00	5,699.94
n	3,575.73	124.62	259.59	384.21	2259.35	200.00	748.96	---	3,188.31	3,572.52
nce	23,491.07	---	2742.62	2742.62	---	---	---	---	---	2,742.62
	1,695.94	---	122.16	122.16	---	---	---	---	---	122.16
ister	16,565.44	---	934.77	934.77	---	---	4838.00	---	4,838.00	5,772.77
ll	56,192.41	---	3472.29	3472.29	---	922.00	3405.00	1216.30	5,543.30	9,015.59
	23,785.25	---	2444.07	2444.07	---	---	950.00	88.00	1,038.00	3,482.07
n	12,441.60	---	718.39	718.39	---	---	2250.00	---	2,250.00	2,968.39
ore	1,077.51	---	---	---	---	---	1500.00	25.00	1,525.00	1,525.00

	Salary Expenditure against which we match Federal (Smith-Hughes and George-Deen) Funds	SMITH-HUGHES Salaries of Teachers, Directors and Supervisors			GEORGE-DEEN Salaries and Travel of Teachers, Directors and Supervisors					Smith-Hughes and George-Deen
		Agriculture	Trade and Industrial and Home Economics	Total	Agriculture	Home Economics	Trade and Industrial	Distributive Occupations	Total	
arshfield	$ 1379.39	$ ---	$ 76.35	$ 76.35	$ ---	$ ---	$ ---	$ ---	$ ---	$ 76.35
edfield	---	---	---	---	---	180.00	---	---	180.00	180.00
edford	46,861.98	---	1,813.01	1,813.01	---	---	6,425.00	1,626.59	8,051.59	9,864.60
ethuen	2,531.59	---	160.33	160.33	---	---	---	---	---	160.33
iddleboro	2,554.40	284.04	---	284.04	738.75	---	---	---	738.75	1,022.79
ilford	308.88	---	61.86	61.86	---	---	1,437.50	---	1,437.50	1,499.36
antucket	4,125.38	---	139.50	139.50	---	400.00	835.00	---	1,235.00	1,374.50
edham	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	30.00	30.00	30.00
ew Bedford	136,415.61	---	8,605.05	8,605.05	---	1,900.09	1,578.50	---	3,478.59	12,083.64
ewburyport	803.60	---	82.69	82.69	---	---	7,147.11	---	7,147.11	7,229.80
ew Salem	4,081.44	409.46	83.98	493.44	2,475.00	82.50	---	---	2,557.50	3,050.94
orton	59,350.71	---	2,880.63	2,880.63	---	1,624.75	4,557.34	1,469.27	7,651.36	10,531.99
orfolk County	30,587.73	4,949.12	---	4,949.12	102.00	---	---	---	102.00	5,051.12
orth Adams	6,675.62	---	343.78	343.78	---	---	1,753.82	---	1,753.82	2,097.60
orthampton	36,188.50	640.89	1,872.14	2,513.03	1,108.22	3,763.75	2,523.48	---	7,395.45	9,908.48
orthbridge	6,742.02	---	467.80	467.80	---	52.00	---	---	52.00	519.80
orton	137.92	---	---	---	---	454.16	---	---	454.16	454.16
orwood	15,001.50	---	685.98	685.98	---	1,690.00	5,650.00	1,179.99	8,519.99	9,205.97
ak Bluffs	2,175.34	---	91.83	91.83	---	---	---	---	---	91.83
ahlmer	3,701.45	---	114.52	114.52	---	---	---	---	---	114.52
eabody	194.58	---	4,666.67	4,666.67	---	---	2,760.00	---	2,760.00	7,426.67
itterfield	32,278.86	---	1,579.73	1,579.73	---	1,640.00	4,708.66	906.80	7,255.46	8,835.19
lymouth	---	---	---	---	---	240.00	918.00	---	1,158.00	1,158.00
rovincetown	708.29	---	53.44	53.44	---	---	---	---	---	53.44
uincy	31,634.31	---	1,928.31	1,928.31	---	---	---	---	---	1,928.31
andolph	2,866.53	---	190.87	190.87	---	120.00	---	---	120.00	310.87
ockport	417.91	---	30.54	30.54	---	255.00	---	---	255.00	285.54
alem	16,012.26	---	909.17	909.17	---	1,000.00	1,235.00	12.50	2,247.50	3,156.67
hitman	1,871.24	---	129.79	129.79	---	---	---	---	---	129.79
helburne	10,126.96	801.12	302.28	1,103.40	---	---	387.50	---	387.50	1,490.90
omerset	729.84	---	61.08	61.08	---	---	---	---	---	61.08
omerville	38,205.16	---	1,984.10	1,984.10	---	---	---	---	---	1,984.10
outhbridge	23,541.72	---	3,148.43	3,148.43	---	360.00	1,800.00	---	2,160.00	5,308.43
pringfield	105,566.40	---	7,431.00	7,431.00	---	2,807.50	5,410.06	1,494.00	9,711.56	17,142.56
tockbridge	2,122.79	427.26	---	427.26	---	---	---	---	---	427.26
aunton	7,870.06	---	766.75	766.75	---	---	---	---	---	766.75
empleton	3,166.41	534.08	---	534.08	---	---	---	---	---	534.08
isbury	1,986.77	---	113.43	113.43	---	---	---	---	---	113.43
ownsend	641.50	---	38.17	38.17	---	41.90	---	---	41.90	80.07
yringham	---	---	---	---	77.00	---	---	---	77.00	77.00
altham	29,006.99	---	1,754.90	1,754.90	---	3,314.00	1,763.81	---	5,077.81	6,832.71
ebster	4,024.46	---	114.52	114.52	---	420.00	---	---	420.00	534.52
ellfleet	---	---	---	---	---	121.42	---	---	121.42	121.42
est Bridgewater	824.70	---	30.54	30.54	---	150.00	---	---	150.00	180.54
estfield	20,652.76	---	1,064.08	1,064.08	3,878.31	---	240.00	---	4,118.31	5,182.39
estport	3,130.47	480.67	83.98	564.65	---	---	1,770.00	---	1,770.00	2,334.65
est Springfield	1,548.61	249.24	---	249.42	500.00	---	---	---	500.00	749.24
ymouth	29,298.82	---	1,789.66	1,789.66	---	---	---	---	---	1,789.66
illiamstown	2,485.56	445.06	---	445.06	---	---	---	---	---	445.06
inchendon	1,545.31	---	122.16	122.16	---	120.00	---	---	120.00	242.16
orcester	208,392.81	1,246.18	11,382.92	12,629.10	500.00	628.00	7,709.56	880.10	9,717.66	22,346.76
. Allen	---	---	2,088.00	2,088.00	---	---	---	---	---	2,088.00
ss. Dept. of Education alaries and Travel of upervisors	---	---	---	---	381.51	670.96	13,665.98	3,955.03	18,623.48	18,623.48
Totals	2,095,869.42	23,962.29	156,973.05	180,935.34	20,000.00	30,656.49	160,360.12	19,606.78	230,623.39	411,558.73

B-1 Expenditures for teacher-training (Smith-Hughes)
(Federal fiscal year ending June 30, 1945)

	Expenditures	
	Federal	State
Agricultural.....	$ 6,608.80	$ 6,632.00
Home Economics	10,948.41	10,992.03
Trade and Industry.....	13,558.42	13,952.62
	$31,115.63	$31,576.65
Total expended (Federal and State money) $62,692.28.....		
Expended for equipment.....		461.02
Expended for maintenance (Shared equally, Federal and State) $62,231.26.....	$31,115.63	$31,115.63

Federal funds:	
Available.....	$32,950.51
Used.....	31,115.63
Balance.....	$ 1,834.88

B-2 Expenditures for teacher-training (George-Deen)
(Federal fiscal year ending June 30, 1945)

	Expenditures		
	Federal (George-Deen)	State	Local
Agricultural.....			
State of Massachusetts.....			
(Travel of Supervisors and maintenance of Supervision).....	$3,568.46	$3,568.46	$ -
Bristol County.....	766.67	-	766.67[1]
Essex County.....	968.00	-	968.00[1]
Norfolk County.....	737.50	-	737.50[1]
	$6,040.63	$3,568.46	$2,472.17

[1]Subject to State reimbursement to be made during the following fiscal year.

B-2 Expenditures for teacher-training (George-Deen) Continued

	Expenditures		
	Federal (George-Deen)	State	Local
Home Economics.....			
State of Massachusetts.....			
(Travel of Supervisors			
and Maintenance of Supervision).....	$4,042.62	$4,042.62	$ -
Essex County.....	800.00	-	800.00[1]
New Bedford.....	700.00	-	700.00[1]
Northampton.....	440.00	-	440.00[1]
Wellfleet.....	80.00	-	80.00[1]
Total	$6,062.62	$4,042.62	$2,020.00

[1]Subject to State reimbursement to be made during the following fiscal year.

B-2 Expenditures for teacher-training (George-Deen) Continued

	Expenditures		
	Federal (George-Deen)	State	Local
Trade and Industry.....			
State of Massachusetts.....			
(Salary and travel of Supervisors and local Directors, and Maintenance of Supervision).....	$16,564.39	$ -	$ -
Arlington.....	100.00	-	2,400.00[2]
Attleboro.....	25.00	-	1,000.00
Brockton.....	25.00	-	2,000.00
Brookline.....	25.00	-	5,000.00
Cambridge.....	400.00	-	4,000.00
Fitchburg.....	25.00	-	2,500.00
Greenfield....	600.00	-	1,200.00
Holyoke.....	25.00	-	3,600.00
Lowell.....	25.00	-	5,000.00
Needham.....	25.00	-	3,000.00
New Bedford.....	25.00	-	2,500.00
Pittsfield.....	25.00	-	2,000.00
Quincy.....	25.00	-	1,600.00
Worcester.....	25.00	-	3,000.00
Total	$17,939.39	$ -	$35,800.00
Grand Total	$30,062.64	$7,611.08	$43,392.17

Federal Funds:	
Available.....	$30,128.84
Used.....	30,062.64
Balance	$ 66.20

[2]Fireman Training

Table No 8 - Statistics of Teacher-Training from July 1, 1945 to June 30, 1946
(Roman numerals refer to divisions)

Types of Service	Number admitted to class	Number of different subjects taught (or intended) by those completing course	Length of course - clock hours	Average attendance	Number of different municipalities represented by those in class	Number employed as teachers subject to Teacher-Training requirement	Number securing employment as teachers after completing the course	Number not yet placed in teaching positions	Number completing the course	Number of persons not in service completing the course in 1945	Number placed in teaching positions since completing the course in 1945
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Group I. Agriculture											
Teacher-Training	50	22	191	23	6	4	2	1	-	-	-
Professional Improvement	56	12	68	51	30	1	1	45	6	-	-
Group II. Trade and Industry											
Teacher-Training	123	20	636[2]	115	49	12	7[3,4]	11[3,4]	117	5	4
Professional Improvement	209	23	285	200	59	-[5]	-[5]	-[5]	205	-	-

Table No. 6 - Statistics of Teacher-Training from July 1, 1945 to June 30, 1946

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Group II. Trade and Industry											
Foremen Training	534	1	540	485	18[6]	-	-	-	471	-	-
Watchmen Training Classes	190	1	6	170	110[6]	-	-	-	168	-	-
Public Service Training - Firemen	345	1	338	293[7]	23	-	-	-	290[7]	-	-
Group III. Day Household Arts and Industrial											
Teacher-Training	14	5	60	14	10	14	-	-	14	-	-
Professional Improvement	35[8]	5	30-60	35	29	-5	-5	-5	35	-5	-5
Framingham State Teachers College Resident Vocational Household Arts Courses:											
Teacher-Training	40	-	3836	-	31	-	10	-	10	-	7[9]
Group IV. Evening Practical Art (Women)											
Teacher-Training	53	6	180	52	33	23	7[3]	11	53	-	9
Professional Improvement	236	13	478	220	57	-	-	-	226	-	-

[1]Unit I - First part of 226-hour course.
[2]Does not include 20 hours of practice teaching.
[3]Too early to determine.
[4]Unit II - Second part of 226-hour course, effective September, 1939.
[5]Teaching in State-aided schools.
[6]Number of different concerns enrolling men for course.
[7]Class still in session.
[8]Includes 22 special students.
[9]One not available for teaching.

Table No. 8 - Statistics of Teacher-Training from July 1, 1945 to June 30, 1946 - Concluded
Group V. Number of Teachers in State-aided Schools and Changes in Personnel of Teaching Force
All Schools (Men and Women)

TYPE OF SCHOOL	Teachers in service Sept. 1, 1944		New teachers added during the year to June 30, 1945		Teachers leaving the service during the year to June 30, 1945		Teachers in service at close of year to June 30, 1945		Teachers leaving service during summer June 30 - August 31, 1945		New teachers added during summer June 30 - August 31, 1945		Teachers in service Sept. 1, 1945		Total teachers leaving the service during year		Total new teachers added during year	
	Shop	Academic	Shop	Academic	Shop	Academic	Shop	Academic	Shop	Academic	Shop	Academic	Shop	Academic	Shop	Academic	Shop	Academic
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
I. INDUSTRIAL 1. Day																		
a. Boys (Unit Trade)																		
Men	361[1]	132[1]	8	3	5	-	364[1]	135[1]	38[1]	20[1]	42[1]	31[1]	368[1]	146[1]	43[1]	20[1]	50[1]	34[1]
Women	5	15[1]	-	-	-	-	5	15[1]	2	6	2	8	5	17[1]	2	6	2	8
b. Girls (Unit Trade)	64[1]	25[1]	9	2	1	1	72[1]	26[1]	15	5	7	4	64[1]	25[1]	16	6	16	6
c. Industrial Depts.	40[1]	16	-	-	-	-	40[1]	16	9[1]	5	12[1]	1	43[1]	12	9[1]	5	12[1]	1
d. General Depts. Men	101[1]	92[1]	3[1]	2	3[1]	2	101[1]	92[1]	19[1]	21[1]	23[1]	23[1]	105[1]	94[1]	22[1]	23[1]	26[1]	25
2. Short Units																		
a. Boys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Part-Time																		
a. Co-operative																		
1. Regular Trade Extension	19[1]	42	-	-	-	-	19[1]	42	5[1]	15	9[1]	6	23[1]	33	5[1]	15	9[1]	6
2. Unit Trade	12[1]	3[1]	1	-	-	-	13[1]	3[1]	3[1]	-	3[1]	-	13[1]	3[1]	3	-	4[1]	-
b. Trade Preparatory	91[1]	-	49[1]	-	1	-	139[1]	-	109[1]	-	28[1]	-	58[1]	-	110[1]	-	77[1]	-
c. Apprenticeship	16[1]	2[1]	6[1]	-	-	-	22[1]	2[1]	15[1]	1[1]	16[1]	-	23[1]	1[1]	15[1]	1	22[1]	-
4. Evening																		
a. Men	126[1]	2	10[1]	-	2	-	134[1]	2	50[1]	-	209[1]	2[1]	293[1]	4[1]	52[1]	-	219[1]	2[1]
II. CONTINUATION 1. Boys	43[1]	35[1]	-	-	-	-	43[1]	35[1]	12[1]	9[1]	4[1]	1[1]	35[1]	27[1]	12[1]	9[1]	4[1]	1[1]
2. Girls	34[1]	21[1]	1	-	1	-	34[1]	21[1]	13	3	5	1	26[1]	19[1]	14	3	6	1
III. HOUSEHOLD ARTS 1. Day																		
a. Schools	42[1]	27[1]	2	-	1	-	43[1]	27[1]	3	1[1]	3	1[1]	43[1]	27[1]	4	1	5	1[1]
b. High School Depts.	133[1]	59[1]	7	1	5	-	135[1]	60[1]	34	11[1]	25	15[1]	126[1]	64[1]	39	11[1]	32	16[1]
c. General Depts.	51[1]	42[1]	2	-	1	-	52[1]	42[1]	12[1]	8[1]	11[1]	1[1]	51[1]	35[1]	13[1]	8[1]	13[1]	1[1]
2. Evening	293[1]	14	44[1]	-	9	-	328[1]	14	89[1]	2	138[1]	5[1]	377[1]	17[1]	97[1]	2	182[1]	5[1]
IV. AGRICULTURAL 1. Day																		
a. Schools	34[1]	15[1]	2	-	-	-	36[1]	15[1]	3	4	-	-	33[1]	11[1]	3	4	2	-
b. High School Depts.	60[1]	4[1]	1	-	1	-	60[1]	4[1]	15[1]	-	17[1]	-	62[1]	4[1]	16[1]	-	18[1]	-
2. Evening	9[1]	-	2[1]	-	-	-	11[1]	2[1]	2	-	25[1]	-	34[1]	-	2[1]	-	27[1]	-
V. DISTRIBUTIVE OCCUPATIONS 1. Part-Time																		
a. Co-operative	37	-	-	-	9	-	28	-	2	-	11	-	37	-	11	-	11	-
b. Part-time	30	-	2	-	2	-	30	-	10	-	3	-	23	-	12	-	5	-
2. Evening	12	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	3	-	14	-	23	-	3	-	14	-

[1] This figure includes the director.

Table No. 9 - Number of Different Minors 14 to 16 years of age, who, within the Calendar Year, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1945, were Employed while Schools were in Session, as per Returns.

CITIES AND TOWNS	Number of Minors 7 to 16 years of age October 1, 1944				Total Number of different Minors Employed Within the Town (City) under Authority of Forms C, C^2, D, or G, as reported by the Town (City).		
	Population U. S. Census, 1940	In registration of minors	In public school membership	In private school membership	Boys	Girls	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Group I - Cities	2,916,344	370,564	261,774	100,967	2,127	1,545	3,672
Group II - Towns of 5,000 population or over	984,318	132,219	110,248	20,180	931	432	1,363
Group III - Towns of Less Than 5,000 Population and Maintaining High Schools	277,218	38,935	35,907	2,314	365	177	542

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Group IV - Towns of less than 5,000 population and not maintaining high schools	138,841	18,843	17,458	895	198	92	290
State Totals	4,316,721	560,561	425,387	124,356	3,641	2,246	5,887